Weather
Cloudy and probably fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 47.5 and the minimum 36.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45.0 and 33.1.

The China Press
大陸報

Mail Notices
FOR America and Europe, Feb. 26 via Korea Maru.
FOR Europe via s.s. Kashmir Mar. 3.
FROM America and Europe, s.s. Nile, Feb. 23.
FROM Europe and way ports, s.s. Paul Lecat, Feb. 29.

NO. 2597 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年正月初一日 SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

REFUSING TO QUIT, HONAN HEAD FIGHTS TUAN'S KIN

Clash Between Chao Ti And Wu Kwan-hsin Is Reported

OUTLOOK GRAVE

Neither Will Yield As Troops Are Rushed Into Province

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Kaifeng, Ho., February 19.—Armed resistence is threatened against the troops of General Wu Kwan-hsin, the newly appointed Tuchun of Honan and a brother-in-law of General Tuan Chi-jui. A clash between the local and incoming forces has been reported in Sinyangchow on the Peking-Hankow Railway. General Chao Ti, the present Tuchun and his military subordinates are resolved to oust the invaders.

The outlook is most grave as neither clique is prepared to yield. It was hoped at first that an armed conflict might be averted if Peking would withdraw its decision, but General Tuan refuses to reconsider the appointment.

Reports are current that Wu Kwan-hsin's troops are also scattered in the Northern part of the province and are being re-inforced to assure success for a general advance. Chao Ti's men will be absolutely bottled up.

NEIGHBORING PROVINCES APPEALED TO BY CHAO

An appeal to the neighboring provinces has been made by General Chao, it is understood. Aid is asked under the pretext that there would be a wholesale change of Military Governors without consulting the wishes of the local authorities, if this arbitary move is allowed.

Little or no response is expected from the provinces. The move was instigated by General Tuan and it would be too costly to offend him.

General Wu Kwan-hsin was formally Inspector-General of the Upper Yangtsze Provinces with headquarters in Chungking. He commands over three divisions of forces, while Chao has less than two. It was the hope of Peking, when Wu was appointed to the Inspector-Generalship, to penetrate the Western provinces and subdue the Constitutionalists there. General Wu, however, was not successful. He met his reverse in the first military operation he conducted and never went beyond Chungking.

NEW MOVE OF ANFUS SEEN IN APPOINTMENT

Following the armistice between the North and the South, it had been long the desire of General Tuan to give Wu a remunerative job. It will be remembered that when General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Shanghai Defense Commissioner, was promoted to be Tuchun of Chekiang, Wu was nominated by Tuan as Lu's successor. Popular opposition in Shanghai caused him to withdraw.

Chao Ti, though a Northern militarist, is not closely affiliated with the Anfu Club and has not been active in carrying out the platform of the Anfuites. In him, Peking found a weak spot in the Anfu stronghold. His replacement by Wu would not only strengthen the Anfuites but also put a check on the Yangtsze Tuchuns.

The case of Honan is but a repetition of those in Kirin and Shantung, where the Military Governors were removed by Peking at a short notice.

JAP BANKERS LOAN NINE MILLION YEN TO PEKING GOVERNMENT

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 19.—Japanese banking representatives yesterday evening signed the agreement for a loan to the Chinese Government of nine million yen, against a six months Treasury bill, at 96, secured on the Salt Revenue, from which it will be repaid in monthly instalments with the proviso that it be repaid from the Emergency Loan from the Consortium, if the latter materialises.

The British, French and American representatives have not yet received replies from their head offices regarding the proposed advance and the outlook for the Consortium Loan is very doubtful.

The Japanese began paying over the proceeds of the loan this morning.

Japanese Force Outwitted As Russian People's Army Takes City Of Vladivostok

While Nipponese Prepare To Prevent Seizure Well-Disciplined Invaders Make Surprise Entry: American Officer-Of-Day For Allies Compels Jap Captain To Recognise His Authority

(Note: The writer of this article, Mr. Paul S. Crawley, is an American who represents the Tobacco Products Corporation in Siberia. He has traveled all over Siberia, speaks the Russian language, and witnessed the events which he relates here so graphically. He has just returned to Shanghai on a short business trip.)

By PAUL S. CRAWLEY

THE Allies on January 30 held a conference relative to the entrance of the People's Army into Vladivostok as this army had already entered Nikolsk Ussurisk, only 200 miles away. The Allies' representatives agreed not to interfere if these troops should enter Vladivostok, the delegates of the Peoples' Army having previously entered and their armored train being guarded by American soldiers at their personal request. They tried to negotiate with General Rozanoff, Governor-General of Vladivostok, and promised to give all officers of the governing body of the city personal safety guarantees.

At a meeting called immediately by General Rozanoff, which was attended by Japanese officers, it was decided to refuse all terms of the People's Army, and upon January 31 in the morning papers there was an article signed by the Japanese commanding officer stating that the city of Vladivostok would be defended at all costs, and that the Japanese troops would render all assistance in their power to the Kolchak government forces. On the same morning, the People's Army from the Amur made a forced march from Bursegin, two days over the mountains, and entered the city by the main street (Svietlanskaia).

At the Allied Conference, Major Sam Johnson formerly of Honolulu who was provost marshal at Vladivostok, had been appointed officer of the day for the allied troops.

After the declaration by the Japanese all their troops were moved along to what is called the "first river," along the railroad track and with 3-inch field pieces took position on the slopes of Ollautskaia Ulitza. The People's Army made a surprise entry into the city by another route before the Japanese were aware of it.

At 6 a.m. every block of the city was patrolled by American soldiers and marines who had been brought up in auto trucks with orders only to prohibit looting.

The first advance of the People's Army was composed of infantry and cavalry. The Japanese stopped the line of march and placed five squads of men between five squads of the People's Army. A halt was made and the People's Army closed ranks. Guns were unlimbered. Lewis gunners took positions, and it seemed at the moment a conflict was inevitable. After a parley amidst the dashing up of Russian Red Cross workers in auto trucks, the Japanese were withdrawn out of the line of march. Immediately a squad of infantry left the line of march and occupied all government buildings.

Russia United Against All

And as the troops were waiting on their horses, the word was passed that they had not eaten since 3 o'clock the day before or during the forced night's march, and as if by magic black bread and caviar appeared apparently from nowhere, in reality out of every home. Every householder brought out stores, and as the mountain horses chafed at their bits, and harness that had ground into their flesh in the forced march through the night of intense Siberian cold I realised as I saw the food given, without a trace of "I am doing something for you" and received in the same silent manner, brother to brother, sister to sister, it was pounded in, more than at any other time, that Russia was Russia, "united against all." And still through the hardships of war, when the breech blocks were opened and the shell cases unstrapped, the people made the cross with their hands to the gunners and blessed them. We stood and looked at the troops and people. All silent stood the gunners and people.

Discipline was in great evidence. An officer rode down the lines without shoulder straps or insignia of rank, merely a side arm; the order of advance was given, drivers leaned over and beat the icicles from the artillery horses noses and the "balance of power" this time controlled by the people moved forward to a bloodless victory.

As the line moved on, "No Bluff" Sam Johnson was flying up and down and everywhere in one of Uncle Sam's fastest motor cars, in command of the whole situation, seeing that "neutrality" was not violated. Opposite the Italian Commission's headquarters, a Japanese captain with a squad of soldiers was holding up an auto full of skirmishers. "No Bluff" Sam arrived on the scene and calmly explained to the Japanese captain that at the conference of the Allies the day before it had been decided that there was to be no interference, and showed his authority, signed by all the Allies, that he should be in sole command that day. This Japanese refused to heed Major Johnson's order that the auto truck be allowed to move on. A word was spoken to Johnson's orderly, a courier speeded away and in a few minutes the doughboys appeared from every quarter armed with hip machine rifles. Commands were short and quick.

"Fall in regular formation, load—advance. If interfered with, fire!" That was the order. The auto moved out with the doughboys advancing, and while the Japanese captain ran to headquarters, his squad parted before the wedge.

Allied Red Cross Aid Refused

Sunday morning saw the red flag flying from all public and private buildings as the church bells chimed. Careworn soldiers lined the streets at attention. Speches were made. One in particular told of the opening of the trans-Siberian railroad to Irkutsk, uniting with the trains now being run from Irkutsk to Petrograd, and asked why was a certain foreign power (Japan) helping the bandits Semenoff and Kalmikoff, to keep the shortest and quickest route between the Far East and Europe closed? The bands played the Marseillaise and the spirit of Russian unity once more became manifest.

Though they say that the population of Russia is 85 percent illiterate, when the Allied Red Cross workers offered warmer clothes to the Russian Red Cross girls who had crossed with the People's Army over the mountains of snow and ice and who were wearing their cotton garments, they received this reply: "We do not want them from you. You have given guns and ammunition and money to the Kolchak government."

One 16-year old boy, astride of his own pony, with a regular Russian army service rifle, was approached on account of his youth, questioned why he was in the front line, and asked if he could shoot. An officer stepped up and told the boy to answer, but he would not, so the officer volunteered the following information: The boy's father was chief of the recent dock laborers' union at Vladivostok, and at the time of the strike, General Rozanoff issued an order for his execution, and his father was nailed through the hands and feet to a warehouse wall and frozen to death overnight. And the officer said "Yei Boho" (meaning "By God.") "He only hopes to see General Rozanoff. He never misses his mark."

The People's Army will always remember one benefit to humanity the Knights of Columbus Cafe, Vladivostok, on that biting cold morning as the troops marched in. The word was passed that one soldier at a time should fall out and march into the cafe. And every man that came out had three big hot buckwheat cakes dripping with syrup in his hands and sunshine in his face. He would fall into line, come to attention and march on.

Resent Japs' Interference

Commandant Anargarsky of the War Control Board, Vladivostok, speaking in a personal interview, stated that the people of Russia are dead set against the Japanese being in Siberia.

"The privileges which they have enjoyed and utilised in a high-handed, autocratic manner under the Rozanoff regime encourage them to think that they can carry out the same policy with the People's Party" said Commandant Anargarsky.

"We will try to avoid all trouble and ask them peacefully to go home as all the other Allies are doing. They have no right to be in Russia. They wish to appear as conquerors, instead of helpers, and they shed innocent blood. We look to the people of the world to prevent further shedding of blood. We hope the Japanese are not setting out on another Napoleon-at-Moscow adventure.

"In many incidents we feel that Japan does not know the true state of affairs, that the people of Japan are kept in ignorance by the military party.

"Such acts as keeping a railroad car full of Japanese officers with

(Continued on Page 2)

ALLIES RENEW DEMAND FOR EXTRADITION OF EX-KAISER

Dutch Municipal Law Has No Bearing On Request, They Say

WARNING IN NOTE

Wilhelm's Residence In Holland Continues To Menace Europe

(Reuter's Service)

London, February 16.—The Powers' reply to the Netherlands Government's note with regard to the ex-Kaiser points out the immense sacrifices they have made in the general interest during the war which entitle them to ask for a reconsideration of the refusal of the extraditon of the ex-Kaiser, based on the weighty but entirely personal considerations of a State which held aloof from the war and cannot perhaps appreciate quite accurately all present duties and dangers of the present hour.

The Powers emphasise the very grave political effects to which the relinquishment of the claims of justice against the ex-Emperor would give rise and renew their demand. They point out that the request does not depend on Dutch municipal law and no question of prestige is at stake. The Powers pay as much heed to the conscientious sentiments of a State with limited interests as to the mature decision of the Great Powers. The contemplated trial would prepare the way for a world tribunal, competent to examine international crimes and to demonstrate the unanimity of feeling animating the conscience of all nations.

POINT TO CONSEQUENCES OF WORLD-WIDE WAR

The Powers point out that the Netherlands apparently does not consider that she shares with other civilised nations the duty of securing punishment for the crimes for which William of Hohenzollern undeniably bears a heavy responsibility. The reply dwells on the influential representative character of the note, demanding the surrender, and says:

"Surely the Netherlands has not forgotten that the policy and personal action of the man required for judgment cost the lives of approximately ten millions, murdered in their prime, and are responsible for the mutilation and shattered health of thrice that number, the destruction of millions of square miles of territory in countries formerly industrious, peaceable and happy and the piling up of war debts, running into billions of which the victims are men who defended their freedom and incidentally that of Holland. The economic and social existence of the nations is thrown into confusion and jeopardised by famine and want—the terrible results of the war of which William the Second was the author. The Allies cannot conceal their surprise at finding in the Dutch reply not a single word of disapproval of the crimes committed by the Emperor—crimes which outrage the most elementary sentiments of humanity and civilisation and of which, in particular, so many Dutch nationals have themselves been the innocent victims on the high seas."

EX-KAISER'S PRESENCE A MENACE TO EUROPE

The reply refers to the reactionary manifestations which followed Holland's refusal and the dangerous encouragement given to the opponents of the just chastisement of the culprits, whatever their social position. The Allies remind Holland that if she persists in her refusal she will assume direct responsibility for sheltering the criminal and for that propaganda which is so dangerous to Europe and the whole world. It is indisputable, the Allies declare,

(Continued on Page 6)

China New Year Holidays

Owing to the necessity of granting holidays to our Chinese staff, THE CHINA PRESS found that it would be impossible to issue a paper next Sunday and so the enlarged edition which would have appeared that day is published this morning. There will be no further issues until next Tuesday.

House Committee Investigates Immigration Methods

As a result of the discovery that alien "Reds" have been smuggled into the United States from Mexico at the rate of 100 daily, a Congressional committee went to New York to investigate immigration methods at Ellis Island. Immigration officials and inspectors were called before the committee to give their views on the defects of the present immigration laws and on methods of strengthening them. Representatives Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Committee, declared that the ultra-radicals were being smuggled into the United States from Mexico by "underground" routes which the Government officials have failed to discover. The members of the House Committee are here shown aboard the liner Adriatic at New York; Standing, left to right: Representative J. C. Cox, of Texas; Albert Johnson, of the Chamber of Commerce; Representative King Spoke, of Kentucky; Representative Isadore Siegel, of New York; Representative J. E. Raker, of California, and Joseph G. Rogers, sergeant-at-arms of the House. Kneeling, front row: Representative B. F. Welte, of Ohio; Representative W. N. Vail, of Colorado, and P. F. Snyder.

MISSIONARY AND REPORTER GO TO RESCUE SHELTON

Dr. Osgood And Mr. Smith Leave Here For Yunnan To Approach Bandits

CAPTIVE REPORTED DYING

Prepared To Pay Ransom To The Outlaws If Found Necessary

When the steamer Bunning sailed yesterday morning for Hongkong it carried as passengers Dr. Elliott I. Osgood of Chuchow, Anhwei, who is going to the rescue of Dr. A. L. Shelton, reported dying in the hands of Yunnan bandits, and Mr. Frederick A. Smith, Chicago Tribune man, who intends to support Doctor Osgood's efforts and who also will chronicle for the outside world a first hand report of the kidnapping which has attracted the interest of all civilised countries and particularly of America since the first meagre news of the incident trickled out of the fastnesses of the Kochin mountains in Southwestern China where Doctor Shelton is held captive.

Doctor Osgood is a missionary of the Foreign Christian Mission to which Doctor Shelton also belongs and he volunteered his services in the work of rescue when the news of his co-worker's plight became public. He and the American newspaper reporter, who came to China in recent months after a distinguished record of service for his paper in France, mean to go into the trackless domain of the bandits to the west of the settlement called Lao-sy-kuan, which is two days travel west of Yunnanfu.

LAST HOPE FOR DOCTOR

It was near Lao-sy-kuan that Doctor Shelton's caravan of some forty-odd people, mostly Chinese, was attacked on January 4 last. Doctor Shelton was accompanying his wife and two children on their way to Hongkong where they had intended to take steamer for America and after the missionary had been seized, Mrs. Shelton and the two children were permitted to proceed. They brought the first word of the kidnapping to Yunnan.

The effort of the missionary and the reporter is a last hope, for the combined activities of the British, French and American legations to effect Doctor Shelton's release have all proved unavailing and the last word from the captive, transmitted last week through the offices of French Catholic missionaries at Lao-sy-kuan was that Doctor Shelton's illness had grown worse and that his life is despaired of.

Aside from all the other elements of the situation there is involved in the kidnapping of Doctor Shelton a sinister political factor which has aroused the concern of the Peking and Canton governments and in the face of which both have found themselves helpless.

ACT OF REPRISAL

In times past the bandits of the Kochin mountain district have been numbered in hundreds. They have preyed unrestrained upon a vast extent of country remote from lines of travel and under the leadership of a notorious out-

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Washington Ball Saturday Will Be Brilliant Affair

American Company Dance On Eve Of Birthday Of "Father Of His Country" Will Be Attended By Over 1,300

Entering the Town Hall through a leafy bower that must remind them of their favorite shady lane at home, over 1,300 persons will be ushered into Fairyland when they attend the Washington's Birthday Ball next Saturday evening.

Decoration of the great hall is well under way and a glimpse of the beauties in store for the revellers merits the prediction made by the committees that social and artistic history are to be made on the occasion of the great American festival in Shanghai. Not a member of any committee has shirked a task and the result is that an affair elaborate in its beauteous simplicity awaits the persons who have been so fortunate as to be included in the guest list of 1,300 names.

To Mr. A. C. Row, of the art department of the British-American Tobacco Company, great credit is due for designing the decorations of the hall. But the honor for the success of the plans is not to him alone. There has not been an idle moment for any member of the general committee or for any subcommitteeman since the plans for the ball were got under way.

IN "HOMESIDE" LANE

Guests at the ball will alight from their conveyances on a pavement well covered with matting and carpets. They will be escorted through a real "homeside" lane over which greenery will meet as in a forest aisle and then, mounting the stairs, the full splendor of the ballroom will confront them.

At one end, that nearest the entrance, there has been built into the hall a stand for the orchestras and behind it has been placed a specially constructed, shell-like, sounding board of enormous size. Across this board are to be draped two great American flags.

Down the sides will be orchards of artificial cherry trees before pillared colonial arches that will lend a most desirable effect to the whole room.

At the opposite end of the hall will be the replica of Mount Vernon, home of Washington, as viewed from the Potomac River.

Ceiling of the hall will be a trellis work of vines and blooms through which the electric lamps will give a subdued atmosphere to the scene.

Throughout the plans for the ball have been most thorough and there is every reason to anticipate its complete success, those in charge assert.

REAL MUSICAL TREAT

The committee on music has a real treat in store for the dancers and the floor will be in excellent shape. Dancing will start at 9:30 o'clock, although the formal dance program will not commence until 10.

The reception to officers of the American Company and honorary guests will be from 9:30 o'clock until 10 and not from 9 until 10 as was announced yesterday.

Because of the numerous requests for invitations, the General Committee decided yesterday after the usual 1,000 had been allotted that 200 more tickets would be made available.

As a result the honorary secretary was deluged with applications yesterday and will be unable to deliver invitations to all who have requested. Those who have not received their tickets may secure them this morning from 10 o'clock until 11:30 at 86 Szechuen Road, next to the Raven Trust Company. The secretary will be available at the same hours tomorrow morning in order that all may be accommodated.

RAISE TALLEST FLAGPOLE

One of the significant events of the American observance of Washington's birthday this year will be the raising of the Stars and Stripes before the American Consulate on the giant flag pole, the tallest in the Far East, which, through the efforts of the former Consul-General Thomas Sammons, was brought here from the forests of the American northwest.

The raising of the flag is to be a simple ceremony without speech-making and without any special exercises. It will be carried out by the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps at the noon hour Sunday. Though the observance of the holiday by warships in the harbor and the general observance will be held Monday, it was deemed fitting to hold the flag raising on the actual day, February 22, and this also is in accordance with a wish expressed by Mr. Sammons before his departure for Australia.

The big pole stands at the end of the roadway before the consulate overlooking the waterfront. It is a tall slender fir mast that was given to the consulate by Mr. G. E. Dant of the firm of Messrs. Dant and Russell of Portland, Oregon. Its transportation to Shanghai was donated by Mr. Carl Seitz of the China Import and Export Lumber company and when shipped its length was 138 feet. It stands 127 feet above ground with a two-foot cap above.

Deschanel Assumes French Presidency; Poincare Is Senator

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 18.—M. Poincare hands over the presidency to M. Deschanel today. M. Poincare's farewell message to Parliament was read in the Senate yesterday by M. Lhopiteau, Minister of Justice, and in the Chamber by M. Millerand, the Premier.

The Senate yesterday validated M. Poincare's election as Senator for the Meuse department.

U.S. DISSENTS FROM ALLIED DEMANDS ON JUGO-SLAVS

Compromise Ordered Is Not Original One, Says Wilson

REVIEWS ORDER

America Won't Interest Itself In Europe Unless Consulted

SENDS FIRM NOTE

May Even Be Obliged To Withdraw From Versailles Treaty

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 16.—The dramatic decisions of the Allied conference in London last week regarding the fate of the ex-Kaiser and of the war criminals and the future of Constantinople, followed by President Wilson's bombshell which threatens to torpedo the proposed Jugo-Slav compromise, have stirred the world deeply, and are regarded in some quarters as indicating that revisions of the Treaty of Versailles may eventually be necessary.

President Wilson's note is described by his intimates in Washington as indicative of the recovery of the President's vigor and determination to intervene in affairs most actively. It is understood that President Wilson's note is a long document, of eight typewritten pages, addressed to the British and French Governments, but not to Italy. President Wilson examines the differences between the memorandum of December 9, to which he agreed, and the Paris compromise. He declares that, if the compromise is adhered to, the United States might be obliged to withdraw from the Treaty of Versailles.

The nature of the Allied reply to President Wilson's memorandum has not been disclosed, but it is known to be uncompromising, emphasising the complete agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy not merely on the subject of the Adriatic but on all questions before the Conference.

PROPOSAL DIFFERS FROM THE ORIGINAL

Paris, Feb. 15.—The United States Ambassador today handed to the Foreign Minister a memorandum in which his Government criticises the European Allies' request to the Jugo-Slavs that the latter should accept the proposals submitted to them with regard to the Adriatic, failing which the Pact of London would be enforced.

President Wilson objects that the Allies' proposals differ too

(Continued on Page 2)

KOREAN INSTRUCTOR TORTURED TO DEATH BY JAPANESE POLICE

(China Press Correspondence)

Syen Chun, Korea, February 13.—We have just lost a teacher from our school, who has been in China for some months, having escaped arrest last spring. Taken ill he was brought into Antung, where he was arrested in a hospital when so sick he could not stand-up; kicked because he could not walk; put in a riesha from which he fell, thrown into a cold cell, kicked and cuffed and gloated over because such a prize had been arrested. His delirious words were taken down to use as evidence against others whose names he called. Finally when unconscious and dying he was thrown out of prison to die. When his body was brought to his home, his wife was summoned to the police office—no one else would do—and told that the funeral could not be held the day planned because that was a market day. There is no law against market day funerals but this one could not be held any way. The day after market we never saw such a funeral as there was in his honor.

It certainly is valor to arrest a dying, delirious man!

Four men were frozen to death in Pyengyang prison this week and others are coming out with frozen feet and hands. Still the work goes on!

LANSING DENIES MOVE TO EXCEED HIS AUTHORITY

Tells Wilson He Acted Only For Best Interests Of America

SOUGHT TO QUIT EARLIER

President Feared Secretary Sought To Forestall His Judgment

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Nanking, February 17.—A wireless message from Washington received by the U.S.S. Wilmington here states that President Wilson replying to Mr. Lansing's letter of February 9, tendering his resignation, pointed out that no action could be taken without the President and that he had been struck by the number of matters in which Mr. Lansing had seemed to be trying to forestall the President's judgment. The President therefore reluctantly accepted the Secretary of State's offer of resignation.

Mr. Lansing replied on February 12, thanking President Wilson for accepting his offer of resignation because it relieved him of the responsibility for the action which he had been contemplating. Mr. Lansing continued:

"Since January, 1919, I had been conscious that you no longer accepted my advice on matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris and international affairs generally. If I had consulted my personal inclinations I should have resigned, but I felt that such a step might cause you embarrassment in carrying forward the great task in which you were then engaged."

Mr. Lansing said that after he had returned to America he still desired to resign, but he feared it might be considered as hostility to the ratification of the treaty. Later, the President's illness prevented his resigning but recently with the President returning to health, he had prepared his resignation which he had now submitted. Mr. Lansing added that he could not pass unchallenged the imputation that he had sought presidential authority. He had believed then and believed now that he had acted for the best interests of President Wilson's administration and of the Republic.

President Wilson wrote on February 13, that in accepting Mr. Lansing's resignation he hoped that "the future holds for you success of the most gratifying sort," adding, "my best wishes will always follow you and it will be a matter of gratification always to remember our delightful personal relations."

K. C. Entertain American Sailors

American sailors off the men-of-war in port were guests of the Knights of Columbus last night at the Lyceum Theater when Julian Eltinge and his American vaudeville company delighted the gobs with the snappy performance.

U.S. OBJECTS TO JUGO-SLAV PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

much from those which he, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau drew up last year and declares that the United States cannot continue to interest itself in the Allies' European affairs if it is not consulted.

PREMATURE DISCUSSION DEPRECATED BY LAW

London, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons today replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law deprecated premature publication or discussion of a part of the Peace settlement which would make the work of the Peace Conference much more difficult.

He declared that the reports that the Allies had abandoned their demand for the surrender of the German war criminals, that the United States had dissented from the proposals of the Allies for an Adriatic settlement, and that the Allies had decided to leave the Turks in possession of Constantinople were absolutely unauthorised.

He announced that the new Allied note with regard to war criminals had been sent to Germany and would be published as soon as it was received by Germany.

FATE OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE DISCUSSED

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 18.—A London telegram states that the Conference held two sittings yesterday. The Petit Parisien states that the maintenance of the Sultan at Constantinople has been agreed upon in principle but a definite decision will only be taken when the other questions connected with the fate of the Ottoman Empire have been settled.

The decision to place the Dardanelles and Bosphorus under international control is definite. The number and composition of the international garrisons for the Straits will be decided shortly.

Three Commissions have been appointed: (1) to fix the frontiers of Armenia and Cilicia; (2) to deal with the Ottoman debt and Turkish finances generally as affecting European interests; (3) to examine Greece claims to Smyrna. M. Venizelos was not present at yesterday's meetings.

The Conference of Ambassadors yesterday agreed to Austria's request for representation on the international commission in West Hungary.

Paris, February 18.—A Luxemburg telegram states that the Government of the Grand Duchy has requested the French Government not to withdraw its occupation troops until the Luxemburg army has been completely reorganised.

COUNCIL PREPARES TURK PEACE TREATY

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 16.—The Supreme Council at its meeting at No. 10 Downing Street today discussed the Turkish question in connection with which M. Venizelos attended. It is stated that Greece's case was also discussed.

The draft reply to President Wilson's note with reference to the Adriatic proposals has not yet been completed and the forecasts of the note which have been published will probably be found to be inaccurate. It is understood that President Wilson's letter was not a gratuitous intervention but was in the nature of a reply to a note from the Conference outlining its provisional decisions and the reasons for them.

London, February 17.—The Supreme Council having fully discussed the Turkish question the drafting of the treaty is now proceeding.

The reply to President Wilson was handed to the U. S. Ambassador tonight.

CURZON PRAISES NEW DIPLOMACY FOUND IN LEAGUE

Says It Can Correct Errors Of Early Statesmen In One Generation

SEES OPEN COVENANTS

Advises America Be Given Chance To Settle Her Own Problems

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 17.—Speaking before the Imperial Chapter and Ladies Grand Council of the Primrose League last night Lord Curzon referring to the League of Nations said that in the constitution of the League they had set up machinery which could revise in one generation the mistakes of the statesmen of the previous one. There was something in the new diplomacy not found in the old. In place of the balance of power they had the rights of communities recognised. In place of competition of armaments they were endeavoring to establish reconciliation of interests. In place of the ambitions of rulers they had set up the apsirations of peoples. In place of secret treaties, diplomacy would be more and more open.

Alluding to the American situation, Lord Curzon said that it was not our business to interfere in America's domestic difficulties but America had her difficulties as a member of the great fraternity of nations. "Let us not say one word to aggravate them," he proceeded. "Nothing would be more deplorable than that at the present moment America should withdraw her influence from the concert of Nations. We want from America that detachment of public opinion that stimulus of fresh ideas, that inspiration of high ideals which she has been able to communicate to this continent."

Lord Curzon hoped that we might still continue to receive the inspiration of those ideas and that nothing would happen to prevent America joining with us in the overwhelming task of reconstructing the peace and stability of the world.

Our Store will be closed all day Today and will open for half a day on Tomorrow

SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES
11 Nanking Road

Railway Strike In U.S. Postponed

(*Reuter's Service*)

Nanking, February 17.—The U.S.S. Wilmington has received the following wireless message from Washington:

The Labor Conference has telegraphed to Mr. Parker, President of the Railwaymen's Union advising him to call off the strike (called for February 17).

President Wilson has also telegraphed to Mr. Parker in the same sense adding: "Make sure that no interruption whatever of transportation occurs."

The railwaymen have temporarily accepted President Wilson's proposal to submit their demands to the wage commission.

A Detroit message says that Mr. Parker has indefinitely postponed the railwaymen strike.

Japanese Force Outwitted As Russian People's Army Takes City Of Vladivostok

(Continued from Page 1)

the Japanese flag painted on the outside of the car attached to the Mongolian bandit chief Semenoff's armored train, and placing Japanese officers with the bandit, Kalmikoff, and his renegade band and supplying them with arms and ammunition—these acts by the Japanese militarists degrade the entire Japanese nation in the eyes of the Russian people. They will ultimately, if continued, lead both nations into war.

"We can blow up their armored trains but do not because we do not want to injure a nation which, in the eyes of the people of the world, is here to assist us. We sincerely hope that all trouble will be avoided.

"The United States soldiers and officers have surely won the hearts of the Russian people by their straight-forward and open policy of strict neutrality. American army food supplies fed the People's Army of Occupation, which will be everlastingly remembered by the entire Russian people.

"At this same moment Japanese soldiers moved in cartibad after cartload of ammunition and Japanese cavalry was landed from transports. The big warehouses at Eggersheld, which had been occupied by the home-bound British troops, were forcibly taken over by the Japanese military. And preparations are proceeding with all haste for the accommodation of a tremendous number of troops.

Though there is no gold braid, or officers epaulets, strictest discipline is maintained by the troops of the People's Army. Personal liberty and private property are safe and when the brave Czechs realised that they were being held in Russia really to uphold an unjust regime they turned Admiral Kolchack over to the People's Party, which act ended and banished forever the hope of re-establishing an imperialistic rule."

Jernigan Undertakes Big Task For Hague

Mr. T. R. Jernigan of the law firm of Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose and a former American Consul-General, who recently was signally honored by an appointment to act as Counsel in China for The Hague Tribunal, has begun the formidable task of compiling decisions and gathering a vast mass of data that is to be sent on to The Hague from Shanghai.

Copies of all legal decisions that have been rendered in China by foreign and native courts that are not specially local in character but bear on events in China and outside are to be included in the information to be sent to The Hague.

All official publications that will be issued in future by the Chinese Government also will be sent. The purpose of The Hague Tribunal in selecting Mr. Jernigan for this important function was to have an experienced lawyer in China to keep it exactly advised on current events in the Far East.

The Russian Players

"Our Speculators," a comedy presented by the Russian Players at the Victoria theater last evening was one of the best things this talented troupe has done.

The story is full of laughter with an underlying motif of tears. It is a play worth while and its presentation by the Russians should not be missed. It is to be hoped that it will be repeated.

Madame Terksky and M. Smolensky had the leads but M. Boregan, in the heavy role, had a chance to distinguish himself and did so.

The whole performance was most satisfactcry.—J. F.

Eltinge Company In Farewell Shows

Program To Change Again Tonight; Vaudevillians Close Saturday

Concerning impersonators of feminine characters on the stage, Julian Eltinge has more immediate models and guides than the ancient Greeks who played in Attic plays and more illustrious examples than that afforded by the drama of five thousand years of Chinese antiquity.

On the subject of the impersonation of female loveliness, the star of the Julian Eltinge Company, at the Lyccum refers to actors gone by who reflected the luster of their genius on the stage of their day. He also refers to the fact that most of them, as Eltinge himself hopes some day to be permitted to do, passed from the furbelows of femininity to their own normal garb of masculine cut and form.

The celebrated star, now touring under the direction of James D. Barton, points to the list of past celebrities who found fame waiting for them no less as female impersonators than as players of sturdier roles.

Colly Cibber is on record as waxing enthusiastic over the actorial genius of Edward Kynaston, who in his ancient day was considered one of the most beautiful and graceful portrayers of feminine characters. "London grand dames were honored to ride abroad with him and this he enjoyed with no aspersion or reflection upon his honor of integrity as a gentleman," says Colly.

"We are told," says Eltinge, "That Kynaston possessed a voice of depth and richness and that his feminine and falsetto tones were lovely and gentle. He had a range of vocal expression, in other words, that cleared the topmost tones of a cloratura soprano and reached to the depths of a basso profundo.

Like Eltinge, however, he found that his soprano drew the most money and the most applause, because it was so unusual. Therefore, until the wrinkles came and interrupted his make-up as a beauty, Kynaston played female roles and reaped a rich reward. Later he essayed male roles and found a success in character parts no less rich and a popularity no less extended. His repertoire of successful roles thus ran a range from simpering girls of 16 and great ladies of obscure age, to longshoremen and Romeos.

Then there was Stephen, or Steven Hammerton who won Elizabethan praise when he was young, as delineator of feminine roles. He later won even higher honors as actor when he attacked the rugged roles of undisguised masculinity. In late life Galathie Pavy was a great man for aged characters—misers, old squires faithful servants and decrepit but otherwise fine gentlemen—but in his youth, he was one of the foremost beauties of the stage. This is on authority of Ben Johnson.

"The enactment of female roles," Eltinge insists with every good reason, "must be regarded as legitimate true art, since it was for beardless youth of the early theater of Shakespeare's day that the master dramatist of all the world wrote some of his most immortal lines and dedicated them to the uses of his Cordelias, his Juliets and his Portias."

Eltinge, however, needs no defense for his art. "It stands," wrote a recent critic, "on the secure foundation of a nation-wide popularity—a popularity as much the property of Julian Eltinge the man, as of Eltinge the impersonator of feminine types."

Beginning tomorrow the Eltinge Company will appear in a complete change of program for the three farewell performances tomorrow night, Saturday matinee and Saturday night. The Company leaves on Sunday for Tientsin.

On the return from Tientsin a special benefit performance, in aid of the King's Fund for Disabled will be given at the Astor House on Friday evening, March 5. It will be under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul General.

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IRISH SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

St. Patrick's Society In Session Names New Executive Officer

Mr. D. P. Griffiths, of the Shanghai-Hangchow and Ningpo Railway, was elected president of the St. Patrick's Society yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting that was held at the Palace Hotel. It was decided at the meeting that a St. Patrick's Day ball be held on March 17 similar to that held last year.

There was no contest at the election, only the required number of candidates appearing on the lists at the polls.

Mr. M. J. Lydon proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, the retiring president and Crown Advocate here, which was adopted with enthusiasm.

Mr. J. J. Dunne, of Jardine, Matheson & Company, was elected vice-president; Mr. L. P. O'Driscoll, secretary, and Mr. R. H. Moorehead, treasurer, were renamed as members of the committee with the assumption that they are to be continued in their present offices.

The report of Mr. Wilkinson was adopted without question and his work as head of the organisation was praised. In his retirement speech Mr. Wilkinson referred to the distinguished Irishman, Sir John Jordan. He said that he had written to Sir John asking that during his stop in Shanghai on his way home from Peking he be the guest of the Irish residents here. Sir John, he said, had replied saying how much pleasure he would have in being the guest of the society but said his short stay in Shanghai would prevent him from accepting the invitation.

Mr. Wilkinson expressed regret that the society was losing such a notable member of its forces in the Far East. He said he hoped Sir John would enjoy his well earned rest and that he would continue to contribute his talents to the advancement of the empire.

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

Mr. F. S. Brockman, formerly general secretary of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A., will speak at the Sunday Service League Meeting Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. There will be special music. The Sunday Service League choir will sing and Mrs. Dunning and Mr. Dingle will render a vocal duet.

News Brveities

There will be a tea dance at the Columbia Country Club Sunday afternoon, beginning at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Race Course Championship of the Shanghai Golf Club will be played Monday.

* * *

The Shanghai Club will hold its annual general meeting Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

The various committees in connection with the reception of the flyers from Rome will meet at the Italian Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The ninth annual general meeting of the MacTavish and Co. Ltd., will be held Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

* * *

The 26th ordinary general meeting of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will be held Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Country Club Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

A lecture on "China's Petrified Sun-rays" will be delivered at the Royal Asiatic Society Thursday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

A useful map showing the Shanghai Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways is printed for the calenders of these two lines this year. Two copies have been received by the offices of THE CHINA PRESS.

* * *

Beginning February 24, tea dances will be held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at the Cafe Parisien. Admittance will be one dollar including tea. Tables may be booked in advance by telphone, C. 1915.

* * *

A Chinese jumped off a moving tram car yesterday afternoon and fractured his skull on the pavement of Nanking Road near Honan Road. He was taken to the Szechuen Road hospital where, at a late hour last evening, his condition was said to be serious.

* * *

The 14th concert of the Municipal Band will be played at the Town Hall on Tuesday instead of Sunday. A program of operatic numbers has been announced to commence at 9 o'clock.

* * *

Messrs. Phil Fisher and David Bassett, violin and saxaphone jazz artists with the Julian Mitnge Revue Company, have consented to augment the Astor House Orchestra at the usual tea dansant this afternoon. Complying with numerous requests the management has arranged to hold the dansants up until 7:15 p.m. in the future.

* * *

Opium seized by the police some time ago at 10 Canton Road was ordered confiscated yesterday by the Mixed Court after Attorney W. S. Fleming had attempted to show that it was necessary for the prosecution to prove that the opium had been imported and kept for the purpose of sale. The defendant, formerly charged with dealing in opium, yesterday answered the charge of being in possession of opium for the purpose of selling. Mr. Fleming submitted that the police did not justify confiscation and merely produced the opium in court, thus asking the defendant to prove his innocence. He said that the police entered the premises and seized opium and this was not sufficient to secure a conviction under the Chinese penal code.

* * *

Announcement has been issued that mail for Shanghai and beyond from Hankow will in future be forwarded by rail, as this means of transmission is more regular and faster than by steamer to Nanking and thence by rail to Shanghai.

* * *

The Municipal Service Club dance will take place February 26.

* * *

The School of Painting and Design of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts will hold an Art Loan exhibition the week of March 15. Artists desiring to exhibit works have been asked to notify the secretary of the institute before March 10.

* * *

The British Consulate and the British Supreme Court will be closed today, tomorrow and Monday on account of Chinese New Year.

Missionary And Reporter Go To Rescue Shelton

(Continued from Page 1)

law, they have been a power unto themselves. This leader some months ago sought to effect an armistice with Tang Chi-yao, who is Civil and Military Governor of Yunnan. The bandit is said to have demanded immunity from punishment for himself and for all of his numerous followers. All of his terms were rejected by the governor and the kidnapping of Doctor Shelton is seen as an act of reprisal and a flaunting of all authority by the outlaw chief.

Doctor Osgood and Mr. Smith will arrive in Hongkong Monday and from there they will make a short trip to Canton to confer with American consular authorities before proceeding to Haiphong. The journey from Haiphong to Yunnanfu will be made by rail and from then on travel will be by caravan, first to Lao-sy-kuan, and thence into the country of the outlaws. Complete equipment to render medical aid is being carried and it is understood that no show of armed force will be made at any time.

Dr. Osgood is prepared to pay ransom if necessary. In the event of Dr. Shelton dying before they reach Yunnanfu, Dr. Osgood and Mr. Smith will bring Mrs. Shelton and the two children out of Yunnan.

Doctor Shelton is a native of Kansas who came to China fifteen years ago from Cincinnati, Ohio, which is headquarters of the Christian Mission.

NOT DEFENSELESS

The tale of little George Washington and the cherry tree is of more than dubious authority but a mother who recently related it to her small son learned that it had better be served plain, with no attempt at emphasis. After having impressively described George's felling of the tree and the arrival on the scene of his stern father, she proceeded:

"But George could not tell a lie. He told the truth, even though his father stood there, cane in hand!"

"But," said Jimmy breathlessly, "George had the hatchet, hadn't he?"

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Vast Work Of Inquiry Being Done Preliminary To Harbor Improvement

Decision On What Method Will Be Followed In Development Of Port Will Be Made By International Board Of Engineers

Which of the various methods that have been proposed by engineers for the deepening and general improvement of Shanghai's harbor will be finally chosen probably will not be decided in less than a year and a half, for it is not believed that the extensive investigation that is being made by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board of all of the methods proposed can be completed sooner.

No less than eleven schemes for the improvement of the harbor have been brought forward and whether one of these or a combination of several of them will be adopted cannot be known until the present investigation is completed and the final decision made by an international committee of consulting engineers who will review the full report of the work now in progress.

In judging the whole question of harbor development, as was set forth in a recent brief statement issued by the conservancy board, the two aspects being considered are the purely engineering one and the general economic one, the latter, of course, being determinative. The work in hand necessarily consists of an examination of the engineering possibilities, and in weighing the advantages of each of the various proposals such questions as cost, the time of execution, and how present facilities may be utilised are being studied and worked out.

DEPTH IS FACTOR

One of the questions of paramount importance is that of the depth of the harbor—whether it is to be 30, 40, or 45 feet and this hinges on the unknown factor of what the probable future requirements of world shipping may be. It is only in recent years that vessels drawing 30 feet of water have become commonplace and the strides made in shipbuilding in the past decade seem to indicate that shipbuilders still have far to go before reaching any fixed limit in the size of ships.

It has been proposed that ocean carriers larger than any now on the seas, capable of carrying double the largest cargoes of today, ships able to float only in a depth of fifty feet of water are easily within range of possibility.

Other important questions that necessarily are being taken into consideration by those conducting the present inquiry are the probable growth of commerce to the Orient and the development of the city of Shanghai as a shipping center in relation to other ports of the Far East, those of Japan as well as those in China.

It has been strongly emphasised that in carrying forward the work of investigation no prejudice exists in favor of any particular project and while all possible major schemes were formulated as early as in 1917, suggestions of any kind will be welcomed.

The following are the principal proposals that have been brought forward for the development of the harbor as given in a statement issued by the board:

SCHEMES OUTLINED

1.—The regulation of the Fairy Flats by training works. This scheme was mentioned as favorably indicated in the report but the investigation is in no way committed to favoring this or any other scheme. The regulation of the lower Yangtsze can also be done by regulating the North Channel or the North branch or both, or by regulation of the North Channel. These will also be investigated.

2.—Assuming the possibility of regulating the lower Yangtsze, the construction of a harbor near Woosung Forts or inside Woosung which may or may not be locked. The scheme of a wet dock was favored by Capt. W. F. Tyler, the former Coast Inspector in his comments which were invited on the report and had received preliminary consideration by the reporting engineering.

3.—Assuming the regulation of the lower Yangtsze, the continued use of the open Whangpoo as a deep harbor, its depth being increased by (1) dredging, or (2) enlarged tidal or fresh water from the Yangtsze at Kiang Yin, or (3) by narrowing or (4) by use as a locked harbor.

4.—The construction of a combined open and locked "port de vitesse" at Fong Hsien on the Hangchow Bay with ship canal to the Whangpoo. This scheme was conceived and submitted with a memorandum and plans during the consultations in August, 1917, by Mr. P. G. Hornell, one of the two Engineers consulted. As the preliminary report only assumed and dealt with maximum requirements —for a draft of 40 feet with possibilities of improvement to 45 feet —which are not available in the Bay, it was not published.

5.—The formation of an open harbor at Yangtsze Cape and with or without a canal to the Whangpoo. One such scheme at Yangtsze Cape has been prepared subsequent to the publication of the above report by Mr. S. J. Powell. Several varieties of this possibility had previously been taken into account by the consulting engineers reporting to the Board, but as it did not satisfy the maximum requirements assumed in the preliminary report, it was not published with the same.

6.—The formation of a dock harbor by excavation immediately east of Shanghai, with ship canal connection to Hangchow Bay.

7.—Assuming the training of the Yangtsze and the Whangpoo, the formation of dock basins along the Whangpoo, including among other possible locations the tidal basins on the left shore below the point.

8.—Assuming the training of the lower Yangtsze, the making of a new outlet of the Huangpu eastward above Gough Island, converting the present mouth of the Whangpoo into a dock harbor. This new outlet was once proposed by Mr. J. de Rijke as one of the best solutions for the Whangpoo River improvement in 1893, as his scheme "A."

9.—The diversion of the Whangpoo to Hangchow Bay, leaving the lower part of the present river as a harbor basin.

10.—Assuming the training of the South Channel, an enclosed harbor on the right bank of the Yangtsze below the mouth of the Whangpoo.

11.—An improvement of the present arrangement, without radical alteration.

The program includes the making of all necessary surveys of the Estuary and of the different sites for a "port de vitesse" at Hangchow Bay, indicated by Mr. Hornell in his memorandum of August 31, 1917, and the making of alternative plans and estimates for any reasonable practicable scheme varied according to different assumptions as to requirements.

CAILLAUX TRIAL

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 18.—The opening proceedings of the Caillaux trial yesterday were confined to the reading of the act of indictment. A few formal questions were put to accused.

Removal Marks New Formation Of Bank Of Communications

Old Staff Is Reorganised To Include Western Returned Students

During the New Year holidays the Bank of Communications will move to its new home, 14 The Bund, formally occupied by the German Bank. The official opening will take place on Wednesday when a reception will be held. A large number of foreign and Chinese friends of the bank have been invited to attend.

Mr. Y. M. Chien, who has recently been promoted to the position of acting manager, is reorganising his staff which will include several Chinese returned students. The net profit for this year 1919 was over $3,000,000, of which the Shanghai Branch alone had $400,000.

The Bank of Communications was organised by Minister Sheng Hsuan-huai during the last days of the Tsing Dynasty as the Bank of the Ministry of Communications, with a capital of Kuping Taels 10,000,000. Of this Tls. 4,000,000 was subscribed by the Government and Tls. 6,000,000 by private subscribers. The chief purpose was primarily to handle Government revenue derived from the four principal means of communications, steamship, railway, postal and telegraph.

After the inauguration of the Republic in 1912, when Liang Shih-yi took up its administration and management, the bank was given a new life. It assumes a commercial character as well as being a Government bank. The head office of the bank is established in Peking with branches founded throughout the country. The Bank also maintains branches in Hongkong and Singapore, and an agency in Japan and correspondents throughout the U.S.A. The Bank has financed the Government to the amount of Tls. 40,000,000.

At The Carlton

Holiday announcements from The Carlton include special dinners tonight and tomorrow night. Tonight the new rose garden will be formally opened and a *dines des gourmets* is the attraction. A special dinner will be served tomorrow night.

St. John's Echo

"Shantung, a Fishing Pond," is the timely article by K. V. Voong in the St. John's Echo, January issue. The winning speeches of the interclass English debate are reproduced and President F. L. Hawks Pott writes on "The Importance of Good Government."

There is also the obituary of the Rev. H. N. Woo, whose death was recently recorded, and fiction by Waung Cheng-loh entitled the "Crimson Cords." T. I. Zung writes on "Military preparedness" and Y. Z. Koo has a contribution on "A Reflection."

The usual news column, athletic notes and other intelligence make the little publication altogether interesting reading.

British Refuse To Cut National Debt At Expense Of Rich

Commons Declines Capital Levy Plan, Fearing Severe Blow At Industry

(Reuter's Service)

London, February 16.—In the House of Commons today Sir Donald Maclean moved an amendment to extend the scope of the government enquiry into the practicability of a tax on wartime increases in wealth and the practicability of a capital levy for reducing the National Debt.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he thought the idea of a capital levy would strike a blow at the employment of capital for the expansion of industry and at the encouragement of saving. He thought the signs of the times reassuring. Trade was good. Exports were reviving. The heavy fall in the American exchange was a great bounty to the export trade in diverting orders which otherwise would never have reached us. Full advantage should be taken of this by extending the means of production to the futhermost. Mr. Chamberlain deprecated rash experiments against sane methods of financial recuperation.

Sir Donald Maclean's amendment was rejected and the Government motion adopted.

Eaten up with Rheumatism But DeWitt's Cured him

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Do you suffer from rheumatic shooting pains in the limbs and stiff aching joints?

Few people know the real cause of these troubles and how they lead up to awful diseases that cause thousands of deaths every year.

Those who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.

Mr. THOMAS THOMAS. (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says:—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with them, and got rapidly better, and could soon get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy. They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder. This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this very fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just where you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many death every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

"Remtico" Typewriter Supplies—

"Red Seal"—Specially light weight carbon paper producing brilliant copies. In Purple, Blue, Black or Red colors.

"Paragon"—Typewriter Ribbons for all makes of machines. Light, Medium, and Heavy Inked. No better ribbons are manufactured.

Security Steel—Filing Equipment. More than one hundred different combinations to meet any requirement.

Uhl Art Steel—Typewriter Desks and Chairs. safe, comfortable, rigid, durable and handsome; cannot dry out or warp. Will last a life-time.

The Chicago Glass Desk Pad—

A handy visible file; absolutely dust-proof It is adaptable to any desk, furnishes you with a hard clean writing surface and is ornamental apart from being a most practical office necessity.

The Hutchison "Spool-O-Wire" Fastener—

An efficient and economical labor saving device for office use. An automatic machine for fastening together Paper, Cardboard, Silk, Cotton, Dress Goods, Etc.

"Roberts" Numbering and Dating Machines.

These machines are adapted for use generally in a business office—for stamping the receipt of letters, orders, etc.

Phone: Central 2341

Call us up and our salesman will call and acquaint you with the above lines.

22 Museum Road Shanghai

MUSTARD & CO.

Branches: Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin

ALLIED DEMAND FOR EX-KASIER AGAIN RENEWED

(Continued from Page 1)

that the permanent presence of the ex-Emperor under fatally ineffectual supervision at a few kilometers distance from the German frontier where he continues to be the center of active and increasing intrigue, constitutes for the Powers, that made superhuman sacrifices to destroy this mortal danger, a menace they cannot be called upon to accept.

The Powers declare that the rights they possess in virtue of the most express principle of the law of nations entitle them and make it their duty to take such measures as are required for their own security. The Powers cannot conceal the painful impression created by Holland's refusal to hand over the ex-Emperor without considering the possibility of reconciling Holland's scruples with effectual precautionary measures either on the spot, holding the ex-Emperor at a distance from the scene of his crimes, making it impossible for him to exert a disastrous influence in Germany in the future. Such a proposal would not have fully corresponded with the Powers' request but at least would have afforded a proof of the feelings which Holland must possess. The Powers urge on Holland in the most solemn and pressing manner the importance of attaching fresh consideration to their request and they emphasise how grave the situation might become if Holland were not in a position to give those assurances which the safety of Europe imperatively demands.

INTER-ALLIED MEN TO GATHER EVIDENCE

London, Feb. 16.—The Supreme Council has issued its reply to the German note of January 25, which sets out the grave political and economic consequences which are likely to arise from the surrender of the war criminals.

The Powers record Germany's declaration of inability to carry out the Peace Treaty with regard to the surrender of war criminals and accordingly reserve the power to employ the rights which the Treaty accords.

The Allies' note that Germany's offer immediately to open penal proceedings before the Supreme Court at Leipzig against all whose extradition has been notified and also the undertaking that the court shall be under the most complete guarantees and shall not be affected by other German judgments or court practice.

The Supreme Council points out that the offer accords with the expressly mentioned provision of article 228 of the Treaty. The Allies therefore accept the offer but reserve the right to decide by results whether Germany is acting in good faith, and associating herself in punishing the crimes committed.

The Allies, however, intend to appoint a mixed Inter-Allied Commission to collect evidence to support the charges against the accused. The Powers reserve the right to decide whether Germany's proposed procedure does not result in the accused's escape from just punishment in which case they will exercise their full rights by submitting the cases to their own tribunals.

HOLLAND MAY OFFER TO INTERN WILHEHN

New York, February 17.—The Associated Press correspondent at the Hague learns that the Netherlands Government has already decided on the reply to the latest Allied note and that it will offer actually to intern the ex-Kaiser in Holland at Dordrecht while accepting full responsibility for preventing him endangering the peace of the world.

McTyeire School Will Entertain Fund Campaigners

The faculty of McTyeire School will be guest at a reception to be given to the McTyeire Forward Movement Committee at 1 Edinburgh Road Wednesday afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Chief of the Southern Peace Delegation, is chairman of the committee.

Other members of the body are Mr. Chu Pao-san, of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Sun Han-chang, president of the Shanghai Banking Association, Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of the Hou Seng and Teh Tah Cotton Mills, Mr. Shen Tung-ho of the Chinese Red Cross Society, Mr. K. P. Chen, manager of the Commercial Savings Bank, Mr. George Kwoh Bew, managing director of Wing On Company, Mr. C. C. Nieh, manager of the Heng Foong Cotton Mill, Dr. Fong Sec, editor of the Commercial Press and Mr. H. Y. Woo.

The Chinese Recorder

The Chinese Recorder: February, 1920. Published monthly by the American Presbyterian Mission Press.

The signs increase that the premier missionary magazine in China is recapturing the place it held many years ago as a publication of prime importance not only to missionaries, but to all who would be informed and up-to-date as to movements of thought in China other than purely political. The present number is only an instance in point; and when we add that the past month has been an unusually stirring one in mission circles and that the number of the Recorder which is to hand reflects much of the busy times and vigorous plans that have engaged the attention of workers, we have indicated sufficiently what a rich feast is spread for the reader.

Two articles come under the head of the "history of religions." "The Important Articles of the Moslem Doctrine" will open the eyes of many who have hazy ideas at to what the Mohammedans in China really teach. But to students, interest will center in "The Wang Yang-ming School in Japan," by the Rev. W. H. Elwin, formerly of Ningpo, and now for many years a worker among Chinese students in Japan. A digest of Wang's teaching, prepared by a Japanese Christian teacher is given, and is a most useful document. It is too brief, and consequently misleading, in one or two places; and the statement that "Wang was against Buddhism" also gives a wrong impression of the whole truth. (See Johnston's "Buddhist China," pp. 244-251.) But on the whole, the article is most useful and important; and the accompanying illustrations are interesting (though Yuyao is not in Kiangyin, but in Chekiang.)

One subject that will not down in Christian circles is that of Church Unity, and it gets a good airing in this number, both in the editorial columns, and in two articles; one of the latter by a Baptist and the other by a Presbyterian. We fully expect to find that some Episcopal friend has risen to the bait in the next number, but we decline to be drawn into the controversy, at its present stage. We shall cheer from the side-lines and watch the game with interest; neither side has scored thus far.

A very practical discussion of the Sunday program for mission schools appears from the pen of Mr. Richardson, who has learned wisdom in the school of experience. The problem with which he deals has vexed more than a few righteous souls, and caused a great deal of painful searching of the heart. A genuine contribution to the solution of the matter is made here, and thanks are due to the author of it in proportion to the relief which his frankness and skill are calculated to afford.

An appeal from Mr. Sowerby for assistance in the matter of suppressing the planting of poppy; a report on the conference for women's work and of the Interchurch World Movement; and a collection of facts which afford reasons for thanksgiving and encouragement, collected from many parts of China by Mr. Stauffer, conclude the list of regular articles; and there is also an excellently prepared obituary notice of Dr. Hunter Corbett.

Mail From America May Arrive Saturday

Consignment Is Expected To Arrive On Admiral Line Cargo Carrier

Word that was received at the American Post Office yesterday was to the effect that consignment of mail from the United States may be looked for on the Admiral Line cargo carrier Wheatland Montana, due to arrive Saturday. Two Japanese vessels that are to arrive Sunday are expected to have American mail and the China Mail steamer Nile, with mail from San Francisco by way of Honolulu, is due in Monday morning.

Under American law mail must be handled in Post Offices when received and as these incoming mails promise to interfere with the usual New Year's observance by the Chinese staff at the American Post Office, Postmaster Everett said yesterday that in the event that his staff is obliged to distribute mail Saturday and Monday, and particularly Saturday, he will grant a half holiday to the staff Tuesday afternoon.

BIG SILK SHIPMENT GOES ON PORTHOS

Messrs. Messageries Maritimes announces that the following list of silk shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports per s.s. Porthos on Sunday, February 15.

	Raw Silk	Wild Silk
Port Said	128 bales	—
Beyrouth	18 „	—
Milan	—	1 bale
St. Chamond ..	3 „	—
Avignon	—	10 „
Marseilles	55 „	8 „
Lyons	423 „	220 „
	627 bales	239 bales

Two hundred and six bales of waste silk were shipped to Marseilles.

POLICE IN CLEANUP OF ARMED ROBBERS

Police detectives have arrested six men and a woman in connection with armed robberies in the North Szechuen Road district as a result of the capture on Tuesday night by an unarmed Chinese policeman of one in a gang of five who held up a shop on Dixwell Road.

The arrests were made in a house at East Yuhang Road and one of the men who was taken by the police was armed.

After the robbery Tuesday night the police placed a guard at the suspected house after arresting three who were residing there. Two came into the house following the robbery and the next morning the sixth, who was armed with a pistol, returned to the house and was arrested.

Song Service To Give Memorial On Washington's Day

Con.-Gen. E. S. Cunningham Will Preside At Function

A Washington Memorial Service will be conducted by the American Song Service Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Palace Hotel Banquet Hall. United States Consul-General E. S. Cunnigham will preside. The full program of the service follows:

Hymn No. 275
Invocation ..Mr. F. S. Brockman
Hymn No. 276
Scripture Reading, Psalm 1.
Dr. Frank Rawlinson
Hymn No. 269, America
Reading of Washington's "Youthful Rule of Civility"
Pierson Parker
Solo—"I Love the Lord"
Myra B. Olive
Address: The Greatness of Washington
Judge Charles S. Lobingier
Hymn No. 267
Benediction Dr. George F. Fitch.

No Agreement To Sell German Ships To British—Wilson

(*Reuter's Service*)

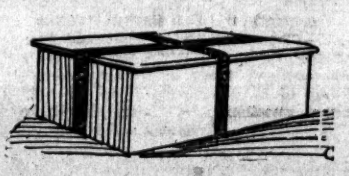
Washington, February 16.—A statement issued from the White House says that President Wilson will inform the Senate that there is no basis for the report of a secret agreement between the Shipping Board and British interests for the sale of 30 ex-German liners.

The Senate has requested the Shipping Board to defer the sale of ex-German ships until definite action has been decided upon by the Senate. Nevertheless the auction of the ships began this morning, the morning session closing with $32,500,000 offered for 21 vessels.

YOU REMEMBER those delightful TORONTO CHOCOLATES

that we had at Xmas time—the kind that were so fresh and delicious and gave so much satisfaction? We have now received another lot, packed in most attractive boxes. Here are some of the lines:

FAIRYLAND—PASSE TEMPS—COUNTRY CLUB—LAMPLAND—GLIDE—BALLET—CORAL—CARNIVAL—CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO.



A. S. WATSON & CO.
16, Nanking Rd.

1814 ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS. 1914

JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Export and Import Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

. . . BANK CREDITS ARRANGED. . . CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.
Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

SWITCH ON TO LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE CIGARS

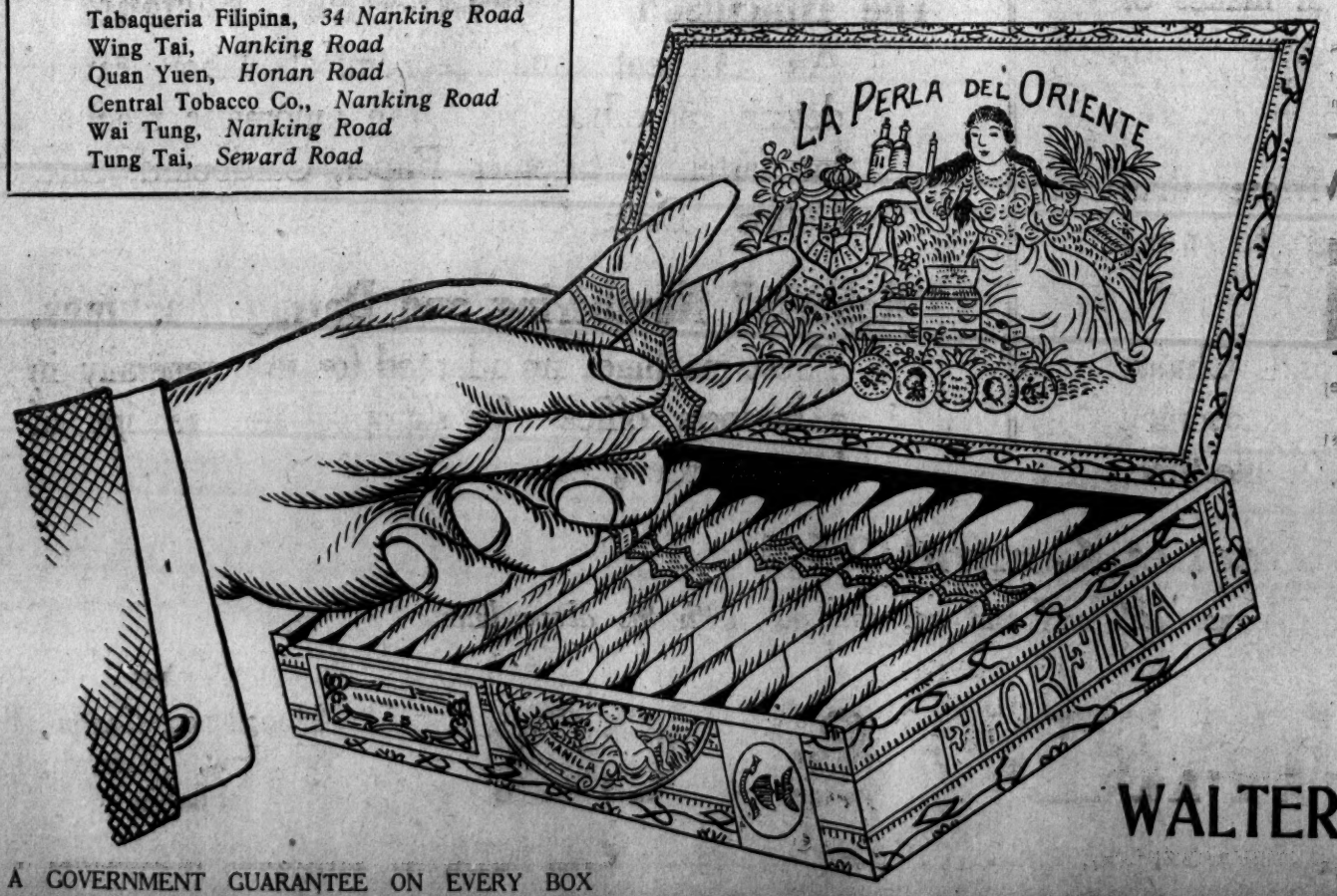
THEY WILL PUT YOU ON THE SUNNY SIDE OF SMOKE STREET AND KEEP YOU THERE!

THEY'RE GOOD COMPANIONS DURING THE SLACK DAYS OF THE CHINESE NEW YEAR

THE FOLLOWING DEALERS STOCK THEM:

Tabaqueria Filipina, *34 Nanking Road*
Wing Tai, *Nanking Road*
Quan Yuen, *Honan Road*
Central Tobacco Co., *Nanking Road*
Wai Tung, *Nanking Road*
Tung Tai, *Seward Road*

HERE ARE THREE BRANDS WE RECOMMEND



REINA VICTORIA
PER BOX OF 50
$2.25

HEREDERAS DE LA CORONA
PER BOX OF 25
$2.50

RICO COMERCIANTES
PER BOX OF 10
$1.40

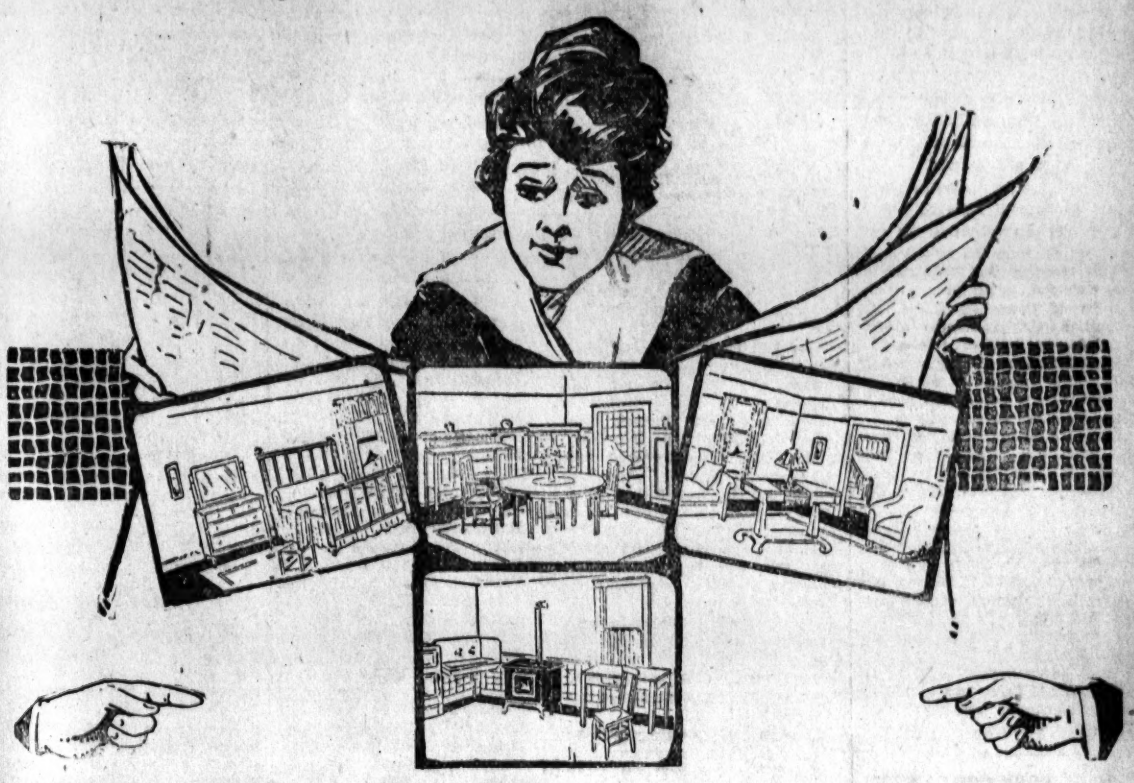
A GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE ON EVERY BOX

WALTER E. OLSEN & COMPANY
11 EZRA ROAD, SHANGHAI

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

A PAGE OF

KITCHEN NEEDS



FOR YOUR NEW HOME

TAKE THE LIFT TO THE SECOND FLOOR TO SEE THE SHOW OF KITCHEN GOODS

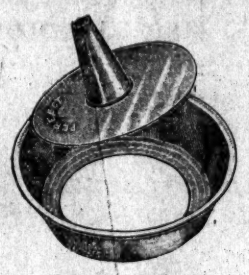
SUPERIOR QUALITY TIN WARE

TIN PIE PLATES.
Heavy quality tin.
Size 8 inch 35 cts. each
Size 12 inch 55 cts. each

JELLY MOULDS
Polished tin with pipe centre.
1-pint Price 70 cents
1½-pint Price 85 cents

CAKE TINS
Deep fluted polished tin.
Size 2½" Price 50 cts.
Size 3" Price 55 cts.
Ditto star design 55 cts.
Per Dozen

MEASURES
1 quart marked as illustration, strong polished tin.
Price 45 cts.

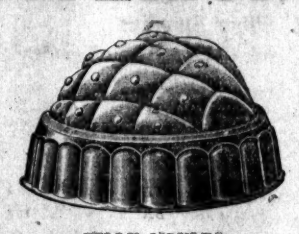


DEEP CAKE PANS
Round, with tube, polished tin.
9⅝ by 3 inch Price 65 cts.
10½ by 3⅛ inch Price 75 cts.

DISH COVERS..
Strong nickelled tin, polished like silver. Size 12 by 14 inch.
Prices $2.75 and 3.75 each

TIN OPENER
Bull's head pattern. Very strong and serviceable.
Price 45 cts. each
Ditto light pattern with bottle opener attached.
Price 35 cts. each

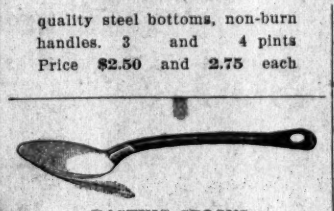
RAT TRAPS
Large size, strong coppered wire.
Price $1.50 each



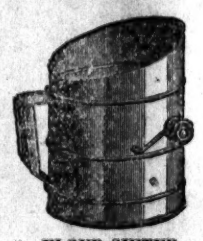
JELLY MOULDS
Oval, polished tin, similar to sketch.
5 by 3⅞ inch Price 40 cts.
5¾ „ 4½ „ 50 „
7 „ 6 „ „ 60 „

LEMON SQUEEZER
Strong tinned iron.
Price 50 cents each

KETTLES.
Block tin, heavy quality steel bottoms, non-burn handles. 3 and 4 pints
Price $2.50 and 2.75 each

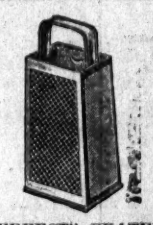


BASTING SPOONS
Heavy quality, tinned iron.
Prices: 40 and 50 cts.



FLOUR SIFTER
Strong tin.
Price 75 cts. each

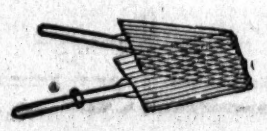
CAKE PANS.
Strong tin, plain.
To make 6 cakes 35 cts. each
To make 9 cakes 50 cts. each



"PERFECT" GRATERS
For grating cheese, bread, nutmeg, etc., also slicer for potatoes.
7½, 4¾ by 3⅜ ins.
Price 45 cts.

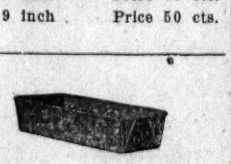
DOUGHNUT CUTTERS
Seamless, plain, polished tin.
Size 2½ inch Price 20 cts.
Size 3 inch Price 25 cts.

"LIAN" PAN SCRUBBER
For cleaning pots, pans, tins, etc. Made of brass shavings.
Small 45 cts. Large 55 cts.



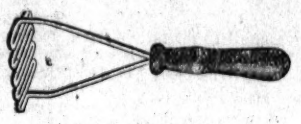
WIRE BROILERS
Strong tinned wire.
Price 50 cts. each

CAKE TINS
Heavy polished tin, 1 inch deep, loose bottoms, double lock.
Size 8 inch Price 40 cts.
Size 9 inch Price 50 cts.

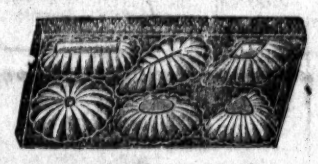


BREAD PANS. Strong polished tin, wired edge, folded ends.
9¼ by 5⅝ by 3 inch 55 cts.
10¼ by 6⅛ by 3⅝ inch 65 cts.

KITCHEN FORK
Strong tinned steel, wood handle, length 13 ins.
Price 25 cts. each



POTATO MASHER
Bright steel wire with wood handle.
Price 35 cts. each

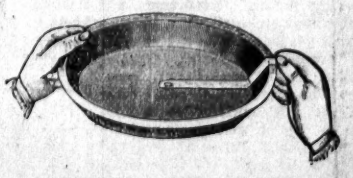


QUEEN CAKE TINS
Plain, not fancy as illustration; made of strong polished tin. 1 dozen assorted shapes in box.
Price 75 cts. per box

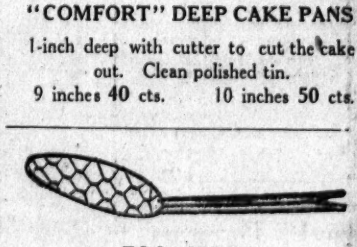
WASHBOWLS
Deep, extra strong, with hole for hanging.
Sizes: 12, 12⅞, 14 ins.
Prices: $1.00, 1.25 1.50

MUFFIN PANS
On frame, polished tin, size of cups 3 by ⅞ ins.
6 cups 45 cts. 9 cups 65 cts.

"NEWARK" ROASTERS
SELF BASTING
For roasting or baking anything from a joint of meat to a cake or loaf of bread. No attention needed when in oven. By simply turning regulator, it bakes or roasts to perfection.
Similar to sketch
13½ by 8½ by 6½ inches - Price $1.75
14½ „ 9 „ 7 „ - „ 2.00
16½ „ 11 „ 7½ „ - „ 2.50



"COMFORT" DEEP CAKE PANS
1-inch deep with cutter to cut the cake out. Clean polished tin.
9 inches 40 cts. 10 inches 50 cts.

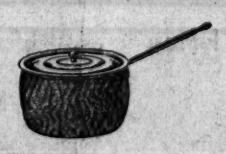


EGG WHIPS
Strong tinned wire; length 10½ inches.
Price 15 cts. each

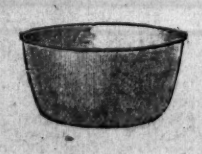
"PRIMO" ALUMINIUM ENAMELLED WARE

"Primo" Grey Aluminium Enamelled Ware, pure aluminium body, specially coated with grey enamel.
—"WILL NOT RUST WHEN CHIPPED," a high grade ware, particularly well finished.—

Cereal Boilers
Heavy re-coated tin covers fit both vessels.
Sizes: 2, 3 pints
Prices $2.25 $2.50



Shallow Saucepans
Heavy re-coated tin covers.
Sizes: 6, 8, 8½ ins.
„ 3, 6, 9 pints.
Prices: $1.25 1.65, 2.00



Deep Bowls
Seamless, strong quality.
Sizes: 4⅝, 6, 7⅛ inches.
¾, 1½, 2 pints
Prices: 50 cts. 60 cts. 75 cts.

Tea Kettles
Enamelled covers, flat bottoms, wood handles.
Sizes: 5, 6, 8, 10 pints
Prices: $2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.25 each

Dishpans
Deep, flat rim with side handles.
Sizes: 15, 16½ ins.
18, 24 pints.
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MORE ATTENTION TO FATHERCRAFT

Woman Chairman Declares It Should Be Taught To 'Potential Fathers'

London, Jan. 10.—Too much attention is being paid to mothercraft and not enough to fathercraft, in the opinion of Councillor Miss Smee, Chairman of the Educational Committee of Acton. "Potential fathers should be taught fathercraft," she says, and this has opened up a broad educational vista on which much will be said.

To just let the potential father grow up without knowing how to mend the pump-handle, drive a nail, or to wipe his muddy boots before crossing the "welcome" on the door-mat, is all wrong, in the opinion of Councillor Smee. She has some very definite reasons why as lads in knicker-bockers, the potential fathers should be taught that "the everybody works but father" slogan won't hold good in these Bolshevikian times.

"In these days of shorter hours of work—for males—the male mind," she says, "should be taught to grasp the fact that mothers and sisters also need recreation."

Among other things which she would have implanted in the potential father's mind before he becomes too much centered in himself is a thorough knowledge of the fact that his future wife has a right to keep a window open if he should want it closed.

In a general way this future father should know how to make a house thoroughly comfortable for his wife and family.

WHERE CORK COMES FROM

Portugal Produces Forty-five Per cent Of World's Supply

According to a report made by the Association of Corkwood Manufacturers of Portugal, the total world production of cork wood is estimated at 180,000,000 kilos, or 396,832,000 pounds, of which 45 percent is produced in Portugal, 30 percent in Spain, 5 percent in France and Italy, and 20 percent in Algeria and Tunis. For the present Portugal is the largest producer of corkwood, and probably will maintain its position for several years more. In some districts of Portugal, reports Consul General W. L. Lowrie at Lisbon, the quality of the cork wood is superior to that of other countries. The forests in Algeria and Tunis, the exploration of which began recently, may produce larger quantities of cork wood in the future. The same is true of Morocco, whose extensive forests will enable it to become the first producing country of corkwood in the world.

The greater part of corkwood is used in manufacturing cork stoppers and cork discs. Cork waste is employed in making linoleum, for which purpose virgin corkwood is also used.

The principal importers of Portuguese corkwood are: England, which imports ready-made cork stoppers; France, South America, United States, and Germany. They import chiefly corkwood, and the cork stoppers are made in the importing countries. Portugal manufactures 25 to 30 percent of its corkwood into cork stoppers; Spain, 70 to 80 percent, and France, the whole continental and a small part of colonial production. The small percentage of cork stoppers produced in Portugal is due to lack of modern machinery and also to heavy duties on this product in the consuming countries.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended February 18, 1920 with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1920.	1919.
	$	$
Gross receipts..	43,370.40	36,825.01
Loss by currency depreciation	10,775.91	9,019.05
Effective receipts	32,594.49	27,805.96
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.21	25.72
Car miles run..	91,521	81,400
Passengers carried	1,937,212	1,653,148

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 26

For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Mar. 3

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura M. Feb. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 24

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. Nile Feb. 23

From France etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Feb. 29

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning for Amoy: Mr. C. T. Thornton; for Hongkong: Dr. E. J. Osgood, Messrs. H. R. Poussette, F. O. Reynolds, Gauthier, F. A. Smith; for Canton: Mr. Bagin.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru for London and ports: Mrs. J. F. Maughan and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson and 3 children, Miss Lydia B. Sherritt, Major and Mrs. H. W. Pilcher and son, Mrs. W. H. Train and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gibson and 4 children, Messrs. P. Visser, E. B. Everts, Yano, Tanaka, K. Kato.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Washing left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The S.M.R., s.s. Kobe Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen yesterday and will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen today at 11 a.m. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang left Shinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Wednesday and is expected to arrive here next Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing left Ningpo for Wuhu on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Hongkong for Tientsin direct yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang left Wuhu for Swatow on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Chipshing will leave Hongkong for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin next Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Ningpo for Shanghai yesterday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday and is due at Woosung early Thursday morning, the 26th. The inward bound passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty about nine o'clock. The Korea sails for Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco Thursday afternoon and the outbound passenger and mail tender will leave the same jetty at two o'clock.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Knight Companion, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Eastern Extension Tel. Co.

January:
23—Nenyoukwe, Nanking Road 134, Tongmantha; Bombay.
25—Kosoffsky, Kalee; New York.
26—Christiansen; Hull.
30—Chingchong; Berne.
31—Sungyisung; New York.

February:
1—Fultung, Chekiang Road; Singapore.
2—Bertico; London.
2—Macdonald, care American; Melbourne.
6—Fuogdaong; Haipheng.
7—Therefore; Cairo.
7—Kosoffsky, Kalee; New York.
7—Mansaeet; London.
8—Henguto; Seattle.
9—Kosoffsky, Kalee; New York.
11—Ciengmengkie Yuanfong Cotton Shop Nangtong; Malacca.
13—Elibeth Traver, Astor Hotel; Washington.
12—Mokinkee; Hongkong.
13—Martard; Bradford.
15—Arthur Frey, Astor House San Francisco.
15—Szefongpah, 1539 Avenue Road; Penang.
16—Capt. Maitland, Forsyth, care of Wayfong; Singapore.
16—Mrs. John Korff, Burlington Hotel; New York.
16—Fulox; San Francisco.
16—Fulox; San Francisco.
16—Venkojar, 65 Hopkonglee Disking Road, City; Hongkong.
17—Mallouk, Palace; Venezia.
17—Anderson, Astor House; Aberdeen.
17—Mr. Solon Schiller, Palace Hotel; New York.
17—Wongkwongwai, 364 Kwongtak lane, West Wuchang Road; Hongkong.
18—Dozeylois, Steamship Takada; Calcutta.
18—Lombard; Chefoo.

Passengers Arrived

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Messrs. Powell, Peters, Baker Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Mrs Webby.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Maute, Mr and Mrs. Schler, Mr. and Mrs. Mauch and 5 children, Mrs. Chundee, Mr. Butland.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow: Messrs. A. Bossilmon, G. W. Manley.

Per I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Rev. F. Basile, Master A. Lawrence.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dairen: Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. D Drummond, Mrs. Yuchter, Messrs. F. Larkins, Priscki, R. Heinnietz, Okuliez, Oheppcet, W. Santaz, Sienveinski, L. Pictor, Henboug, Rumzza, F. Frendenfall, G. Scarn, F. Parsons, G. Terniki, M. Popoff, P. Henning, Hanolr, H. Blum, A. Dekansky, H. Oidermann, V. Besmark, D. Kondratuff, P. Nostitz, B. Werhman, O. Ishrmann, S. Howard.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru from Japan: Mrs. A. Toyoda, Messrs. O. J. Kennedy, K. Riku, T. Song, M. Suga, J. McSparran, K. Akashi, J. Shimidzu, T. Sai.

IMPORTS TO GERMANY

Difficulties Attending The Financing Of The Shipments

New York, January 10.—The financing of shipments to Germany has become an increasingly difficult problem because Germans hesitate to guarantee payments in advance or to give assurances that they will accept goods on arrival. This hesitancy comes from uncertainties connected with the importation of goods, such as the import control in effect, the gold-duty system and the exchange value of the mark.

Before the present slump in British exports to Germany, reports Commercial Attache Paul L. Edwards at The Hague, three general methods of financing were employed. British concerns frequently supplied goods direct to the German importers and collected payment after an agreed period, which in some cases was as much as six months. Again, shipments were consigned to a German bank of the importer's selection, the bills of lading being turned over to the German importer upon the acceptance by the bank of a draft drawn in accordance with the agreed terms. Both these transactions were carried out on a sterling exchange basis. In the third method the British exporter supplied the goods direct to the German buyer on condition that the latter accept a draft negotiable in neutral countries or in England. These drafts were often protected by securities, indorsements, mortgage, etc.

The market for sterling exchange acceptances, however, has practically disappeared and the market in Holland for paper of the sort is also lacking now, partly because the Netherlands Bank will not rediscount drafts accepted by Germans.

The method used by some Dutch banking syndicates is to sell raw materials to German factories and take enough of the manufactured articles to pay the bill.

NO DANCE TODAY

No dance will be held at the Town Hall this afternoon because the committee of the American Company, S. V. C., will be engaged in completing the decorations for the Washington Ball.

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From Bad To Worse In Constantinople

An Eyewitness's Estimate Of The Effect Of The Allies' Delays Upon The Explosive Mixture In The Near East And A Description Of Conditions

By Dr. Edgar J. Fisher
(Professor of History, Robert College, Constantinople, in N. Y. Times)

Wednesday, November 13, 1918 was a day of importance in Constantinople, the Queen City of the East, the capital of the Sultans. In the early morning the hills above the Bosporus were thronged with great crowds, representing the countless nationalities of this most cosmopolitan of all cities. All who possibly could do so worked their way to some point of vantage commanding a view over the Sea of Marmora. Trolleys and ferryboats bringing the suburbanites from the villages along the Bosporus, and from all other quarters as well could not reach the city rapidly enough to suit the impatient travelers. Any little delay caused extreme exasperation. Schools and colleges closed in order that none might be denied the opportunity of witnessing a great historic spectacle. The streets of the European section Pera, were profusely decorated with the flags of the allied powers. Enthusiasm ran high, and there were those who said that this day would take its place in importance with the historic day in May, 1453 when Mohammed the Conquerer entered the fallen capital of the Byzantine Empire in triumph.

Thus the population of the capital acclaimed the entrance of the enemy within its gates. For on this November day the allied fleet steamed up the harbor of Constantinople. British, French, Italian, Japanese, and later Greek warships of all descriptions filled the roadstead, and the evidences of the allied control of the city were observed.

With mingled feelings the masses viewed this display of naval strength, more imposing than Constantinople had ever before witnessed. To some the coming symbolised the fulfillment of the political hope of many centuries. To others it meant the beginning of plenty, after years of want, suffering and destitution bordering upon starvation. To others there came the vision of just government and wise and equitable administration. To still others this entrance meant the overthrow of their nation and a swift and certain loss of power which had been precariously maintained for a century or more, thanks to the jealousy of the European nations. But in the minds of all, Christian, Jew or Moslem, there was the universal conviction that, come what may, the future could bring nothing in its train more heartrending or more terrible than the years of the war. The great majority of people believed that the capitulation of Turkey, with the consequent signing of the armistice, signified immediate relief and improvement, politically, economically, and morally. Indeed, to some the millennium seemed in sight.

The coming of the fleet was not the first appearance of allied forces in Constantinople. The process of sweeping the Dardanelles of mines was a long one. The great battleships could not proceed through the Dardanelles and into the Sea of Marmora until a safe channel had been made. Shortly after the signing of the armistice by Turkey, smaller vessels, which could safely navigate the narrow channels, brought the first groups of British, French, and Italian officers to the city. The interval, actually brief but seemingly long, from the arrival of these officers to the appearance of the main fleet and the transports with troops, was an unusually difficult period for the maintenance of public order, because the native non-Turkish elements of the population naturally felt too little inclined to respect the authority of Turkish officialdom. Expectant, uncertain, and threatening, it was like living on the edge of a volcano which was giving signs of approaching eruption.

The hope and belief held by many that the allied occupation of Constantinople and other portions of the Turkish Empire would bring instant economic relief proved to be a delusion. Except for a temporary lowering in the prices of some commodities, due to the attempts of profiteers to sell their goods before shipments came in from outside, conditions went from bad to worse. The fleet of allied warships was not followed, as some had prophesied, by lines of merchant vessels bringing food and general supplies to a needy metropolis, fervently hoping for the arrival of large stocks which would break the control of the rapacious monopolists and profiteers.

Constantinople had been shut off from the rest of the outside world by the allied blockade for so long that the inhabitants scarcely understood or appreciated the great shortage of tonnage, which made it quite impossible to rush supplies for their relief. Furthermore, for some months after the armistice the allied blockade against commercial vessels was maintained outside the Dardanelles. When this situation was realised by the merchants, they renewed their temporarily interrupted game of sending prices to the highest possible limit. They now knew that they had no immediate fear of new stocks being put upon the market.

One of the terms of the armistice between Turkey and the Allies was that Germans and Austrians should immediately leave the Ottoman Empire. This provision was enforced as soon as possible, although there were many inevitable delays in execution. The German and Austrian troops were sent off as rapidly as transports were available for this purpose. During the period of waiting they were interned in the Asiatic town of Scutari or on the Princes's Islands. German and Austrian officers were forbidden to appear on the streets in their uniforms. The Hamburg-American liner, the Corcovada, reported to have been sold to the Turks by the Germans about the time of the armistice, was used for the purpose of repatriating embassy officials, military and naval officers, and prominent civilians of the Central Powers. A limited number of Germans and Austrians, probably too many, succeeded in obtaining permission to remain in Turkey, and some subjects of these nations were able, by hook or crook, to obtain passports showing a change of citizenship, especially as citizens of one or the other of the new States in Eastern Europe.

Whereas formerly the German language was coming to be heard almost as much as French, after the armistice the "Man spricht deutsch" signs in the store windows were replaced by the legend, "English spoken here." The use of the German language was most decidedly frowned upon. Within two or three days the throngs of German and Austrian soldiers and sailors were no more to be seen about the city, and their places were taken by British, French, Italians, and Greeks. The change was kaleidoscopic in effect. About Christmas, 1918, American boats began to arrive, and American seamen came to be more in evidence.

During the war German management had kept the city supplied with coal. It was necessary for Germany's own safety that Constantinople be kept well supplied with fuel. Much of this coal had been brought from Westphalia and Germans had, in addition to this, helped in the operation of the few Turkish coal mines that it was worth while to run. Naturally this coal supply was cut short at the time of the armistice, and the Allies had not the same interest as the Germans had had in using their coal to keep things going in the city. When the Turkish soldiers working in the mines learned of the armistice they felt the army no longer had control over them. They laid down their tools and hurried home as fast as they could. They demobilised themselves, or, in other words, they deserted. The Germans before taking their enforced departure wrecked much of the mining machinery. The production of the Turkish mines was thus reduced to practically nothing, and there was a coal famine.

For weeks not a trolley car was running in the entire city. The ferryboat services were greatly curtailed. The city electric power was most uncertain, and often the capital was plunged in darkness.

It was on one of these dark nights, when the city was entirely without light, that the notorious trio, Enver, Talaat, and Dyemal Pashas, the stalwart props of the German cause, effected their escape from the city. Constantinople was often without water, and this added greatly to the seriousness and danger of an already bad situation.

The armistice and the entrance of the allied forces necessarily caused the Turks to lose prestige and authority. It was felt, especially by the native Christian populations, that the Turk was no longer to be feared. He was no longer master. They city police fell into a state of almost complete disorganisation. During the war the police had depended very largely for their compensation upon the taking of bribes from persons who desired to escape military service. This was but one form of extortion. Now the fear of military service, and the harsh possibilities of military rule, no longer kept men in awe. This source of revenue failed. Unpaid by the Government, and without their most lucrative source of income, the police lost alertness in the duties of their office. Crime was rampant and nights in Pera, Galata, and Stamboul were filled with shootings, murders, and robberies. The very heart of the city was unsafe. National hatreds increased the tragedy of the situation, and it was almost a condition of chronic private warfare. This continued for weeks. When it became utterly intolerable the police organisation was intrusted to the French, and a semblance of order began to appear. An interallied police force—in fact, a military police—was organized to assist the Turkish gendarmes. On the city streets now one sees British, French, Italian, and Turkish policemen making their rounds together. The traffic control is largely handled by the allied police. But excess of crime, disorder, and insecurity will doubtless continue to prevail until the fate of the country is definitely determined and general reorganisation takes place.

The Imperial Ottoman Government and the local municipal Governments are theoretically functioning as usual. In practice, however, the Turkish authorities are not free agents. Upon matters affecting the terms of the armistice the Allied High Commissioners have control, and they direct and supervise the execution of their commands. The Turkish Government has not, in fact, real power. No Cabinet could maintain itself, or even get to power, if the High Commissioners opposed it. The Allies maintain also a censorship of the press.

At the time of the armistice the Turkish military censorship was removed. The amount of free speech that was then indulged in by the press of all the various nationalities was deemed to be derogatory to the public good. The passions of national, religious, and political hatred, after being long pent up, were too violently played upon for such an uncertain and dangerous place as Constantinople. Thereupon the Allies established a board of press censorship, including representatives of the Allies and of Turkey. News articles are very strictly censored, especially if they mention or imply the existence of differences between the allied Governments. This censorship is often exercised in a most petty fashion.

The Ambassadors of the various Governments have not, as yet, been re-established in Turkey, although the Consulates have been reopened. The High Commissioners of the various allied States act in the capacity of Ambassadors, and exert any necessary control over, or check upon, the Ottoman authorities. During the recent months there have been evidences that the various European Governments have been flirting with the Turkish Government, thus attempting to obtain as influential a position as possible in Turkish affairs. The Turkish Government itself, when attacked because of the condition of hopeless disorder, avows helplessness, and shifts the responsibility, charging it against the vagaries and jealousies of interallied control. Certainly, if the present experiment of international control in Constantinople is a fair sample of the efficiency and possibilities of that sort of control, it does not augur well for a permanent internationalisation of the Sultan's present capital. However interesting and enjoyable it might be from the social and tea-party point of view, it would afford opportunities for intrigue too magnificent to be neglected.

During the late Spring and Summer of 1919 a strong nationalist movement developed, with Moustafa Kemal Pasha as leader, in Asia Minor. The chief cause was the Greek occupation of the Smyrna region. The Turks felt that this occupation, authorised by

(Continued on Page 10)

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Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary
Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular Fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
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Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
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American Technical Society
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Columbia University Press
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Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
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American Trading Co.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Morris & Co., Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUTTER
Heyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.

CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroes, Millionaires
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

CANVAS & TARPAULIN
Goodin Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.

CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.

CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., He Nanking Rd

CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Golofina Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ltd.
Kyrinzi Freres, Cairo
Wallem & Co.
Melachrino: M. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation

CONFECTIONERY
Life Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson

CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, He Nanking Rd.

CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson

DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY
A. Adler's Diamond Cutting Factory, Antwerp.
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.

DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. He Nanking Rd.
Edlphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd

DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

DISINFECTORS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
40 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., He Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Ronco Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-layer
Sonn Brothers Co.
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Meriin, 11 Av, Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Rd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.

ELECTRICAL DEVICES.
Amylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co, Ltd
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Luminous Unit Co. (Brascolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Marco Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unilectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Ruston—T. E. M. A.
Scripps—T. E. M. A.
Bruns—T. E. M. A.

EXPANDED METAL
General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

FILTERS
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Fire Extinguisher,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre-Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollandia—T. E. M. A.

FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

GLASS
Hires Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co
Emile Regnier & Co., Charlerol, Belgium.
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

GRAMOPHONES
Cortina Language Outfits
Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph.
J. A. S. Alves, 1a Jinkee Rd.

HARDWARE
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company.
Theron Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson.

INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.

INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Botta, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Norwegian Atlas Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Botta, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Sonn Brothers Co.

LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.

LIGATURES & SUTURES.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Davis & Geck,
American Trading Co.

LOCKS
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.

MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, RICE
Engelberg Huller Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Baron & Hogarth, (Heralds & Reed)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Gregson & Monk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Lupton Bros, Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
J.H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
United Cigarette Machine Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Maurer & Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edward VII
Dr. D. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ramsch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTOR CARS
Humber, Ltd.,
Scott Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour

MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.

MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Russel—T. E. M. A.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Estey Organ Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureau,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel Files,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 4da, Klangse Rd
Y. & E. Filing Systems
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.,
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Burroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Ronco Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes.
Boston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Caribonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd

OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co., 69 Nanking Rd
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., He Nanking Rd

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC
Acme White Lead & Color Works.
Willits & Patterson
Boston Varn. Co., (Kyanize)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc
Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Certain-teed Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
American Trading Co.
Veluvine—T. E. M. A.

PAPER
Edison-Dick Impression Paper,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Typewriter & Ronco Papers,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road
B. Dieden & Co., Ltd.

PENS & PENCILS
Moore's Fountain Pens.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.

PERFUMERY
Maison de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

PHOTO SUPPLIES
Rexo Cameras,
Burke & James
American Trading Co

PIECE GOODS
Catlin & Co., New York.
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.

PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co,

PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.

PROJECTION LANTERNS
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Morette, Inc.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

PULLEYS
The Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.

PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Gwynne's Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
P. S. Ericsson Shanghai Manager
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Ramapo Iron Works,
American Trading Co.

REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
American Trading Co.

ROOFING MATERIALS
A. B. C. and Pagoda Roofing,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Carey Roofings,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Compo } Certain-teed Products Corp.
Scout Roofings }
American Trading Co.

ROPE, STEEL
R.S. Newall & Son
Scott Harding & Co.

SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS
Ratner Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe-Cabinet Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 4da, Klangse Rd.
York Safe & Lock Co.
Dodge & Seymour
T. & E. Record Safes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Lips—T. E. M. A.

SANITARY FITTINGS
Trenton Potteries Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

SHIPPING LINES
SS "Shawsing" & "Upola"
Jessien Transport Co.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
Apcar Line
Eastern & Australia S. S. Co., Ltd.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

SKYLIGHTS
David Lupton Sons Co.
American Trading Co.

SOAP
Lever Bros., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Benjamin Brooke & Co., England
Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd.
R. S. Hudson, Ltd., England
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

STATIONERY
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Paper Co. (Fine Stationery)
Chinese American Publishing Co.

STEEL PRODUCTS
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
United States Steel Products Co.

STEEL STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

STEEL WINDOWS & DOORS
J. G. Wilson Corporation
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

STERILIZERS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

STOVES-HEATING & COOKING
Southard-Robertson Co.
Mustard & Co.
D. Moore & Co.
American Trading Co.

SUGAR OF MILK
National Milk Sugar Co.
American Trading Co.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road

SURVEYING & DRAFTING INST.
Wm. Ainsworth & Sons Co.
Technical Supply Co., He Nanking Rd.

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APP.
Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd. London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

TILES
The Mosaic Tile Co.,
American Trading Co.

TOILET REQUISITES
Maison de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Durham Duplex Razor Co.
Lanman & Kemp (Florida Water)
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
Gillette Razors & Blades
Ponds Vanishing Cream
Ponds Extract
Ponds Cold Cream
Dodge & Seymour.

TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

TRUCKS, ELEVATING
The Barrett Cravens Co. (Multi Truck)
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

TYPEWRITERS
Corona Typewriters
Dodge & Seymour
Remington Typewriters.
Mustard & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 4da, Klangse Rd
Oliver Typewriters
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Fox Baby Portable
National Portable
Rebuilt Typewriters-All Makes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

TYRES
Miller Tires
Dodge & Seymour
Racine Tire Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

"VASELINE" PREPARATIONS
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

VENTILATING EQUIPMENT
Blackman Export Co.
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
B. F. Sturtevant Co.
American Trading Co.

WATCHES & CLOCKS
"Westclox" "Big Ben" etc.
Mustard & Co.
Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Illinois Watch Co.
Ashida Engineering Co., Ltd.,
Waltham Watch Co.
American Trading Co.

WATERPROOFING PASTE
Trascon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

WATERWORKS SUPPLIES
Jewell Export Filter Co.
American Trading Co.
Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. (Auto. Htrs.)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

WEIGHING MACHINES, SCALES
Buffalo Scale Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Howe

From Bad To Worse In Constantinople

(Continued from Page 9)

the Peace Conference, was unnecessary, and unjustifiable according to the terms of the armistice. The fears that an occupation at Smyrna by Greek troops would develop excessive race hatreds, with the accompaniment of extreme cruelty and unnecessary brutality, proved to be only too well-founded, when the occupation occurred last May. There has resulted a lamentable period of violence, massacre, pillage, and the destruction of many fair Greek and Turkish villages.

Moslem leaders in the capital rallied the Turkish population in protest against these events, and great meetings, attended by many thousands, were held in the old Byzantine Hippodrome, near the Mosque of Saint Sophia. Fiery Moslem speeches were delivered by the Turkish leaders, both men and women, and bold protests against the Greek occupation of Smyrna were put forth. The Turks demand that their State should not be sliced up. In the interior of Asia Minor, Moustafa Kemal Pasha, who distinguished himself during the defense of the Dardanelles, rallied around him a great force of army officers and common soldiers. He extended his authority over practically all Asia Minor, down to the very gates of Constantinople itself, and paralysed the authority of the Ottoman Government.

The resignation of Damad Ferid Pasha and his Cabinet in early October was finally forced by the Nationalists, on the general ground that he was not making a sufficiently strong defense of the Turkish cause. This movement has caused deep concern, because it seemed to be in defiance of the great powers, and there appeared to be danger that it would lead to violence and excess, not only in the interior of the country, but in Constantinople itself. There seems to be a suspicious connection between this Nationalist movement and the old discredited Party of Union and Progress. Certainly Union and Progress Party men have not recently been as timid and cautious about their movements as they were some months ago, when those who had not fled at the approach of the Allies, or had not been sent to Malta by the Allies, scrambled into a safe and inglorious retirement.

Within the last two years Constantinople has suffered unusually from disastrous fires. Actually hundreds of acres in Stamboul have been fireswept, from one side of the peninsula to the other, from the Sea of Marmora to the Golden Horn. Two great fires within one week in the Summer of 1918, one starting almost immediately after the other, destroyed from 20,000 to 40,000 houses, the estimates varying widely.

In Constantinople fires which devastate only an acre or so are trifles. Recently the villages of Beschiktash and Couroutchesme, on the European side of the Bosporus, and Scutari, on the Asiatic side, have suffered terribly from fires, and an extensive fire on the heights at Nishantash, a wealthy suburb of Pera, destroyed many magnificent homes. The facilities for fire prevention and control are pitiful, and, once started, the extent of the conflagration is apt to depend chiefly upon the direction and strength of the wind. There are vast areas of tinder-box houses built one against the other.

In the days of the war German soldiers and sailors rendered doubtful and Austrians valuable assistance at these fires. Now the men of the allied forces aid in fighting the fires whenever possible. Excessive carelessness in using the open charcoal braziers doubtless accounts for many of the blazes, but during these recent months of surcharged national feeling and uncertain control it has been said that incendiarism is a frequent cause.

This burning of thousands of buildings has naturally left the city in a frightfully overcrowded condition. Already too overcrowded, it has become necessary for the dispossessed masses to seek long for new places of shelter, and the consequent huddling together has been still more dense. Sanitary conditions, already bad enough, have grown much worse. Constantinople needs at the present moment thousands of portable houses, which could be temporarily set up in the great burned areas, until permanent buildings can be constructed. Naturally, in this interval of uncertainty, building operations are at an absolute standstill. The danger of the spread of disease, under such circumstances, is only too real.

A number of cases of the plague have been reported in Constantinople, but owing to the active efforts of the British Sanitary Department, the spread of this scourge seems to have been checked. Rents have soared to unknown heights. Speculation in real estate and gambling on the currency fluctuations have become fine arts. People unable to find houses or flats turn to the hotels for relief, but there extortion and robbery have reached a perfection and fineness hitherto unimagined. The number of hotels is now more limited than ever, because several have been entirely taken over by the forces of the Allies. In the great city of Constantinople, with a population of more than a million—nobody knows how many more—the Pera Palace and the Hotel Tokatlian are the only two first-class hotels open to the public.

The stores are now filled with foreign groceries, and cloth is beginning to come in from the outside. Prices, however, are excessively high. Profiteering is not alone responsible. The customs situation during this period of allied control is very irregular, and is worked so as to give commercial advantage to particular interests. The consequent burden upon commerce and trade is heavy, but it is the consumer who must foot the bill. Through the efforts of Mr. Heinz, acting at Constantinople for Mr. Hoover in the Food Administration, the price of flour and milk tumbled in the early days of 1919. This meant the saving of many, many lives. So did the relief work of the American Commission for Relief in the Near East. The price of petroleum also has been greatly reduced by the arrival of large stocks. But the prices of these commodities are still excessively high, largely owing to obstacles put in the way of landing shipments, to profiteering, and to wage increases.

The labor market was completely upset by the increased demand for labor occasioned by the entrance of the large numbers of British and French forces and by the vastness of the work of the American Near East Relief. The price paid for labor by these foreign interests was far in excess of the recognised wage scale, and almost overnight wages were increased four and five times. Actually wages had tended to decrease during the war because of the depreciation in the value of the Turkish money. Since the Spring of 1919 ferry and trolley fares have more than doubled and trebled, according to whether you ride first or second class.

A year ago nobody in Constantinople would have supposed that in December, 1919, the Turkish question would still be unsettled. Certainly it was beyond the reach of any one's thought that the situation would be more difficult, more uncertain, and more unsettled at the expiration of another twelvemonth. But that is what delay, indecision, and jealousy on the part of the allied and associated powers have accomplished.

What months of bitter disappointment and hard disillusionment the people have passed through the foregoing account should make clear. To them the armistice has not brought peace, but continued war, the average of the cost of living has rather increased than decreased, and public security is still too much a byword. The widespread hope and desire of the people of Turkey, regardless of race or religion, is that the United States shall lend a hand in the reconstruction of their distressed land.

Trade Notes

British-Japanese Trade

As indicating the trend of trade between England and Japan, Consul Horace Lee Washington at Liverpool furnishes the following particulars of a general cargo recently received from Japan. The cargo included 20,250 bags of wheat flour shipped at Kobe, about 12,000 cases of bean oil, 1,000 cases of peanut oil, 700 cases of canned crab, some hundreds of bags of green peas, and a large quantity of oak planks and lumber. Among the manufactured goods were 91 cases of clocks, 2 cases of harmoniums, umbrella handles, silk goods, and porcelain. British goods entered recently for export from Liverpool to Japan include cottons, chemicals, cutlery, glass, glue, hardware, leather manufactures, machinery, tools, oilcloth, woolens, steel and iron bars and manufactures thereof, and stationery.

British Take Indian Hides

Before the war British tanners took little interest in East India cowhides, and practically the whole of the enormous exports went to Germany, where the value of these light hides was fully appreciated. German tanners used quantities of these hides in the production of box calf and an infinite variety of other classes of leather, which they then exported to England in large quantities. A determined effort, reports Trade Commissioner Wilbur J. Page, is now being made to divert this trade into British hands, and large shipments of raw East India cowhides are being sent to England.

No Flax From France

A decree published in the Journal Official prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from France of flax, raw, hackled, combed, or as tow. This information has been received from the Acting American Commercial Attache in Paris.

Spanish Wording Needed

"Empty the can as soon as opened" when printed in English is wasted advice as far as the Chilean buyer of American sardines is concerned, reports Trade Commissioner Brady. Thus once again the suggestion is made to American exporters that all labels upon goods to Latin-American countries be printed in the language of those countries. Mr. Brady adds that upon visiting one of the large provision stores in Arica he noticed European and American sardines for sale. The former bore directions expressed in Spanish, while the American brand, although incased in a very attractive box, used English wording.

Safety Pins For Colombia

Leading merchants estimate that 2,000 great gross of safety pins are imported annually into Baranquilla, a city of 65,000 inhabitants. Before the war all purchases were made in Europe, but for the last few years importations have been received exclusively from the United States. Steel pins are much more popular than brass because of the difference in import duty. The former pay 40 cents per gross kilo, while brass pins pay 60 cents. Present wholesale prices of safety pins are approximately 80 cents per gross or $7.50 to $8.50 per great gross. Quick deliveries and generally higher standards are factors in the popularity of American goods. The usual terms of credit are from 60 to 120 days.

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Royalists In Germany Seek Russo-Japanese Alliance, Says Harden

Imperialists' Plan Will Bring War Unless Aid Is Given New Republic, Predicts Editor

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN

Berlin, Jan. 1.—Before us lies a Rubicon: shall we cross it or shall we turn back? We are confronted with the necessity of reaching a decision more fateful than that which once was sought in Rome, to determine whether Carthage should die or again whether Julius Caesar should be allowed to live and continue to reign.

And the highest national representative body in the United States is not, like Rome's Senate, a "gerusia," a gathering of grayheads, but shall and must be the ever vigilant conscience and the strong, young will of the New World. Will the voice of this conscience, of this will, speak like that of a new Cato Censorius: "Censeo, Europam esse delendam?"

Europe's descent from the summit of glorious history would begin on the very day that America turns her back on her, refuses to ratify the Versailles Treaty, shakes off the dream of a League of Nations and concludes, with the defeated and the newly formed nations, treaties most favorable to herself.

OUTSIDE AID IS NEEDED

Europe suffering from her terrible self-inflicted wounds, from the loss of blood she herself has caused, cannot recover if she relies on her own strength. She recklessly overrated her resources and her economic powers; she can maintain herself, especially in the industrial phase of civilisation, only if she is assisted by America and the British Empire (not to be confused with the United Kingdom of the three outpost-islands of Europe).

Even during that fit of insanity, the European War, two decisive crises were brought about by the intervention of non-European world powers; the first, when the Marne victory of Gallieni and Joffre gave the British Empire time to arm itself; the second, when the United States, coming in with the full force of its young manhood and its enormous economic power, contrary to the boastful prophecy of all the German militarists, tolled the final strokes of the clock of fate.

Today Europe's future is determined by America's will, and by it alone; for even the England of tomorrow, no longer the first financial power, the clearing house of the world, cannot single-handed save the Old World—for already England is shaken by the fever of Socialism and is laboring under the weight of evergrowing difficulties in Ireland, India and Egypt.

TEMPTATION IS GREAT

The temptation for America to let the Old World fall to pieces, make it the dumping ground for export wares of third-rate quality and reduce it to a museum for ancient art and architecture, is very great, indeed.

For the people of George Washington have been bitterly disappointed by Europe—alike by the vanquished and the victors.

Though they came as saviors in the hour of greatest need, and made gigantic sacrifices for a foreign cause, the American people were exploited and fleeced on the Continent like a Maharaja whose brilliant gems dazzle the eyes of cheap, "pick-me-up" maidens.

They saw much misery, much human suffering, and they will never forget the tortures of Belgium and poor France. But scarcely anywhere did the crusaders' spirit which they brought with them across the Atlantic find an echo; and soon they felt, in the miasma of selfishness of this foreign hemisphere, as though confined in a stuffy, sinister cage, whither the American Eagle had flown from the bright freedom of nature tenderly embraced by the sun, and playfully whipped by their homeland's wind.

DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES

And to this continent she is supposed to bind herself—this witches' caldron in which the selfishness and hatreds of dozens of nationalities, weak and strong, sputter and boil, issuing forth the intolerable stench of their poisonous fumes.

Should America pledge her sacred word to intervene in every quarrel that springs up in these hunting grounds of megalomaniacs and buccaneers, promise to draw frontiers and guarantee peace among Great-Russians, Ukrainians, Poles, Germans, Balts, Lithuanians; between Italians and Jugo-Slavs, Magyars, Czecho-Slovaks and Austrians?

Is she again—perhaps ten times again—to send the flower of her youth and manhood in arms across the ocean, gradually to open her vitals to the microbes of militarism, renounce her glorious sovereignty and autonomy, throw away the heritage of Monroe, let herself be overruled by coalition majorities and, in the end, possibly even help the further expansion of Japan's sphere of influence and power?

These are the things that the Treaty of Versailles asks of America.

But the American people want to remain the molders and masters of their own fate. They refuse to be forced, like knaves of a despot, into a path which is not of their own choosing—by the dream, the illusion, the individual whim of one man whose power is derived from them—the people.

The crusade, the preparation and execution of which effected a dangerous re-shuffling of the whole American working castes, and which opened American ports to Socialism, a guest hitherto rarely seen in the United States, failed to conquer a holy land, a utopia, for humanity.

FRANCE IN FEAR

France's older generation is wavering between the exuberant, intoxicated pride in a victory, which that country did not win alone, and the fear of imminent danger lest the fruits of that victory perish; from this conflict sprouts the vicious weed of ever new strife with the neighbor.

Even today, before the treaty is in force, there is bartering and quarrelling—as at the fish market for the price of herrings—about the day on which the prisoners of war, hundreds of thousands of soul-tortured humans, are to be given back to their families, back to their work.

Germany might today be certain of universal sympathy, firstly, had she not been so slow in facing the duty of furnishing free workers for the rebuilding of France's devastated areas; secondly, if there were not visible in the governing caste of her facade-republic symptoms of corruption indicating lack of stability and even imminent change, and, thirdly, if her toppled military monarchists were not again raising their heads and their dictatorial voices with undiminished audacity.

Germany calls herself a peaceful democracy—yet, in the streets and public squares citizens and soldiers are allowed to parade with bands and banners to do homage to Hindenburg and other personifications of all that which makes humanity shudder; the emblems of Kaiserism are cheered, the bankrupts of imperialism are permitted to quash the first shy attempt of a parliamentary investigating commission; with brazenly overbearing manner and the tone of the Potsdam barracks, they try to bar the way to light and truth—such a country could not expect even the mildest of its enemies to return half a million trained warriors a single hour before the time stipulated by the contract.

WANT COMMON CAUSE MADE WITH JAPAN

For there is still too much evidence of the influence and power of those who, because in a democratically secured peace they would lose their class privileges, convenient chances for exercising their "pull," and for adding to their wealth, are planning and plotting the restoration of the monarchy and a war of vengeance which alone would give them a new lease on life.

And in order to hasten the attainment of that goal those same gentlemen who in 1917 sent the Bolshevist leaders in a sealed train through Germany into Russia and thus alone made possible the reign of Bolshevism in that country, now wish to sacrifice that same Bolshevism to a Tsarist reaction and make common cause with a remilitarised Russia and with Japan.

In keeping with the old program of Admiral von Tirpitz, they want to launch a war against the western Powers in which the savage cruelty of Dschenghis-Khan would be made serviceable to the finest modern technique, and barbarism would became the servant of science.

America knows with what silent zeal Japan is preparing; that her war agents are looking around at Krupps in Essen for war material and at Zeiss's, in Jena, for periscopes, and that, since they are complaining of being shadowed by English observers, they manifestly desire to get these materials for a purpose which is to be concealed even from their British ally until the hour of execution strikes.

The "Prussians of the Far East" have the same virtues and faults of those who live between the Vistula and the Weser—industry, discipline, submissiveness daring courage, dexterity in all matters technical, and the primitive belief that the world was created for the sole purpose of becoming the footstool of their fatherland.

NAPOLEON'S DREAM MAY BECOME A REALITY

If thase two organisations of force—the German Prussia and the "Prussia of the Far East!"—should ever use Russia as a bridge and Russia's wealth in man power, raw materials and food supplies as the reservoir for a gigantic joint army—then the menace to the western world Powers of which Napoleon dreamed may well become a reality.

America, free and unfettered master of her fate need have no fear of any coalition, even the strongest. But would it be wisdom—the sort of wisdom, I mean, that looks beyond the next day into the future—for her to allow the formation of an alliance of the proletariat peoples, directed against herself and the countries of the most highly developed capitalism which are so closely allied to her? Today she can still prevent such a coalition.

If she allows that to happen, America would act no more wisely than if she attempted to retard, upon her own soil, the evolution which strives for an ever greater expansion of the circle of citizens enjoying the privileges of possession and influence and for a reduction to a minimum of the number of slaving humans degraded to mere cogs in the wheel.

Whoever builds his fortunes upon the misfortunes of others will, in the very moment of highest enjoyment, feel upon his back the leaden weight of a corpse, cold and stiff, which he cannot shake off.

DESPAIR-DRIVEN HOST MAY BE ARMED LEGION

Whoever allows utter despair to grow up, either at home or abroad, must not be astonished when that despair arms against him; nay, the danger may threaten his very life when the host of the despair-driven people swells into an armed legion.

Neither in the social nor in the international policies of the United States must the greed of rich heirs become the motor, or the selfishness of individuals the pilot, of the national will.

If either be allowed to happen, the stars must pale upon the banner of freedom.

The fact that the Chief Executive signed his name to a treaty and League of Nations convenant could not, in a free republic, prevent a single Senator conscious of his responsibility from opposing each and every obligation which seems to him unworthy or harmful.

The United States cannot join a league in which another nation—because the greater part of its empire consists of dominions far distant from the mother-country—could cast more votes into the scale of decision than America herself, and in which America's sovereignty and freedom of action would be limited to a greater degree than those of other Powers.

AMERICA HAS POWER TO CLEANSE WORLD

However, at the same time the United States cannot afford to prune away a young budding, progressive world-idea or allow it to wither, merely because, like all human creations, in contrast with the works of God, it has weaknesses, blemishes and warts.

To cleanse and rid it of these defects, and to ennoble it so that body and face will one day be perfected in beauty—that is the call of sacred duty to every one in the New World.

Particularly in the New World. For it alone has today unimpaired strength, the prestige and the means for spreading, fostering and perfecting that thought—it has everything necessary to cleanse, purify and heal the world.

Without the New World any League of Nations would be but a torso, a makeshift born of emergency and need, lacking the organs that are indispensable to vital work.

In such a League those peoples whom defeat has reduced to proletarian states, and who are now greedily gathering about Russia's sources of raw materials, would soon win the upper hand, no matter how thoroughly bound and gagged they may now appear.

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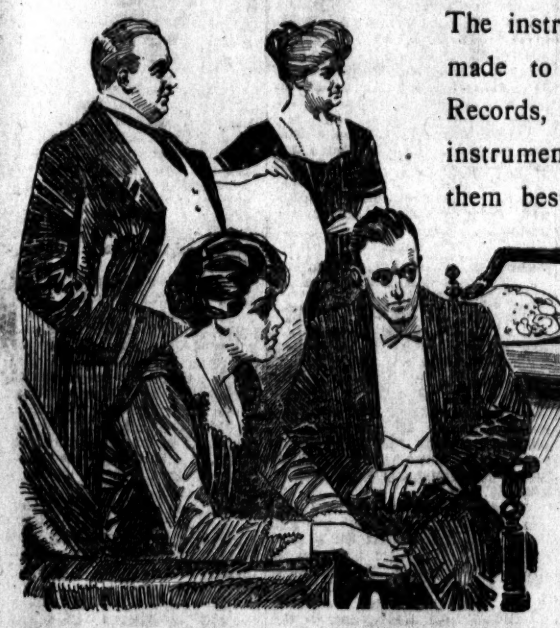

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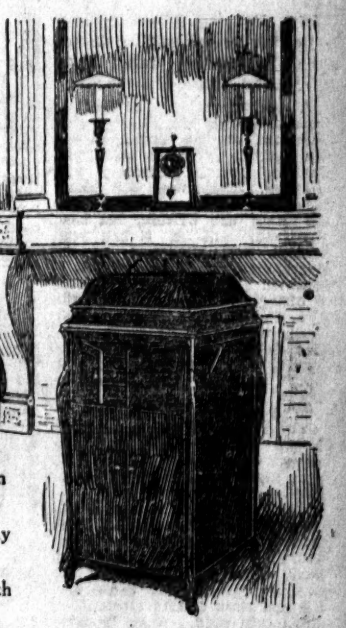

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Church Services For Sunday

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion and at Bubbling Well Chapel. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 51; Lessons. Ecclus 2; Heb. 6; Hymns 94, 93, 214; Preacher, The Dean. 11:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Lecture and Short Evensong; Lessons, Barruch 3, 1-14; 2 Cor. 4; Preacher, The Dean.

Tuesday, February 24. St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr. 7 a.m., Holy Communion.

Wednesday, February 25, Second Wednesday in Lent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 6 p.m., Evensong and Address. Psalm 51.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

Union Church.—Sunday, Feb. 22. 11 a.m., Preacher Mr. F. Brockman; Chant 65; Anthem "He that shall endure" (Mendelssohn); Hymns 514, 290, 185. 6 p.m., Preacher Rev. Evan Morgan; Chant 67; Anthem "O Day spring" (Stainer); Hymns 524, 295, 397.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). On Sunday next the services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. W. H. Hockman; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. G. W. Gibb.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at 6 o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday, Feb. 22. Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m., High mass. Sermon in English. At 4 p.m., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "Mind." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening at 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Washington Faced Death Without The Least Fear

Private Secretary's Report Of Last Illness Compiled In Detail Reveals Many Facts Not Hitherto Known; First President Knew From Outset That Cold Would Carry Him Off

(Note: For the following timely article we are indebted to Maj. C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney for China):

A complete account of the last days of George Washington, first President of the United States, was written by Tobias Lear, who was his private secretary and intimate companion for many years. This account, which was the only one written, has been preserved, and as it has been garbled and distorted in the biographies of Washington it is herewith presented as a matter of historical reference. For the sake of briefness, however, minor details will be summarised. Mr. Lear dates his account "Mount Vernon, Saturday, December 14, 1799," and he wrote as following:

"This day has been marked by an event which will be memorable in the history of America, and perhaps of the world, I shall give a particular statement of it, to which I was an eyewitness.

"On Thursday, December 12, the general rode out to his farm about ten o'clock and did not return home until past three. Soon after he went out the weather became very bad—rain, hail and snow falling alternately, with a cold wind. When he came in I carried some letters to him to frank, intending to send them to the post office in the evening. He franked the letters, but said the weather was too bad to send a servant to the office. I observed to him that I was afraid he had got wet. He said no; his great-coat had kept him dry. But his neck appeared to be wet and the snow was hanging upon his hair. He came to dinner (which had been waiting for him without changing his dress. In the evening he appeared as well as usual.

COLD FOLLOWED SNOW

"Friday, December 13, 1799. A heavy fall of snow took place on Friday, which prevented the general from riding out as usual. He had taken cold, undoubtedly, from being so much exposed the day before, and complained of a sore throat. He, however, went out in the afternoon into the ground between the house and river to mark some trees which were to be cut down in the improvement of the spot. He had a hoarseness, which increased in the evening, but he made light of it.

"In the evening the papers were brought from the post office, and he sat in the parlor with Mrs Washington and myself reading them until about 9 o'clock, when Mrs. Washington went up into Mrs. Lewis' room, and left the general and myself reading the papers. He was very cheerful, and when he met with anything interesting or entertaining he read it aloud, as well as his hoarseness would permit. He requested me to read him the debates in the Virginia assembly on the election of a senator and governor, and, on hearing of Mrs. Madison's observations respecting Mr. Monroe, he appeared much affected and spoke with some degree of asperity on the subject, which I endeavored to moderate as I always did on such occasions. On his retiring I observed to him that he had better take something to remove his cold. He answered 'No; you know I never take anything for a cold. Let it go as it came.'

"Saturday, December 14, 1799, 2:30 a.m. Between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday morning he woke Mrs. Washington and told her he was very unwell and had had an ague. She observed that he could scarcely speak, and breath was difficult, and would have got up to call a servant, but he would not permit her, lest she should take cold. As soon as the day appeared the woman (Caroline) went into the room to make a fire, and Mrs. Washington sent her immediately to call me. I got up, put on my clothes as quickly as possible and went to his chamber. Mrs. Washington was then up, and related to me his being ill, as before stated. I found the general breathing with difficulty, and hardly able to utter a word intelligibly. He desired Mr. Rawlins (one of the overseers) might be sent for to bleed him before the doctor could arrive. I despatched a servant immediately for Rawlins, and another for Dr. Craik, and returned to the general's chamber.

WAS UNABLE TO SWALLOW

"A mixture of molasses, vinegar and butter was prepared to try its effects on the throat, but he could not swallow a drop. Rawlins came in soon after sunrise and prepared to bleed him. When the arm was ready the general, observing that Rawlins appeared to be agitated, said, as well as he could speak, 'Don't be afraid.' And when the incision was made he observed, 'The orifice is not large enough.' However, the blood ran pretty freely. Mrs. Washington, not knowing whether bleeding was proper or not in the general's situation, begged that much might not be taken from him, lest it should be injurious, and desired me to stop it; but when I was about to untie the string the general put his hand to prevent it and, as soon as he could speak, said: 'More, more.' Mrs. Washington being still very uneasy, lest too much blood should be taken, it was stopped after taking about half a pint. Finding that no relief was obtained from bleeding, and that nothing would go down the throat, I proposed bathing it externally with sal volatile, which was done, and in the operation, which was with the hand, and in the gentlest manner, he observed, 'It is very sore.' A piece of flannel, dipped in sal volatile, was put around his neck and his feet bathed in warm water, but without affording any relief.

"In the meantime, before Dr. Craik arrived, Mrs. Washington desired me to send for Dr. Brown of Port Tobacco, Md., whom Dr. Craik had recommended to be called, if any case should ever occur that was seriously alarming. Dr. Craik came in soon after and put a blister of canthraides on the throat, took some more blood from him and had a gargle of vinegar and sage tea prepared, and ordered some vinegar and hot water for him to inhale the steam of it, which he did, but in attempting to use the gargle he was almost suffocated. When the gargle came from the throat some phlegm followed and he attempted to cough, which the doctor encouraged him to do as much as possible, but he could only attempt it.

"11 a.m.—Dr. Craik requested that Dr. Dick be sent for, as he feared Dr. Brown would not come in time. A messenger was accordingly despatched for him. About this time the general was bled again. No effect, however, was produced by it and he remained in the same state, unable to swallow anything.

GENERAL WAS BLED AGAIN

"3 p.m.—Dr. Dick arrived about 3 o'clock and Dr. Brown arrived soon after. Upon Dr. Dick's seeing the general, and consulting a few minutes with Dr. Craik, he was bled again. The blood came very slow, was thick, and did not produce any symptoms of fainting. Dr. Brown came into the chamber soon after and upon feeling the general's pulse the physicians went out together. Dr. Craik returned soon after. The general could now swallow a little. Calomel and tartar emetic were administered, but without effect.

"4 p.m.—About 4 o'clock he desired me to call Mrs. Washington to his bedside, when he requested her to go down into his

(Continued on Page 13)

Bankers Foresee Continuing Era Of Prosperity In America

Though Many Serious Problems Still Remain Unsolved, Financial Leaders Throughout The Country, Looking Out Over Our Widened World Of Trade On The Threshold Of The New Year, Take A Generally Optimistic View Of Conditions In The U. S.

(From The Annalist)

WHILE many serious economic problems arising from the war still remain to be solved the prospect for continued industrial and financial prosperity in the United States during the coming year appear to be bright.

Leading bankers throughout the country, in response to a request from The Annalist, generally express an optimistic view of the situation, although all agree that the maintenance of our commercial supremacy in 1920 depends upon the extension of long-time credit to Europe, or the further financing of the foreign nations that are struggling to re-establish themselves on a sound economic basis.

The world has widened for the American business man who, before the war, found it necessary only to consider the situation at home and abroad, as it affected the specific market for the goods in which he dealt. In looking out over the field for 1920 he has many other problems to consider—the future of the railroads, the merchant marine, foreign exchange, the labor situation, and the political situation in the countries with which he wishes to trade.

Previous to the war the United States occupied a position commercially independent of the nations of Europe. Today the future of America is linked financially and commercially with Europe. In the past, American merchants dabbled a bit in overseas trade. Today they face the problem of maintaining a foreign trade that has grown since 1914 to more than $7,000,000,000.

The year just passed has been one of great prosperity in America. For the first ten months our commercial record showed a favorable trade balance of more than $3,000,000,000. As to the future, as expressed by a Boston banker: "Selfish consideration for our own future, as well as the promptings of humanity, make it obligatory upon us to assist Europe toward complete recovery. We cannot hope to escape the effects of any disaster which might result from our neglect."

On the capability of the American people to produce more and save more depends the hope for a speedy return to normal conditions, it is declared. Produce and save is the keynote of the situation.

James S. Alexander, President, National Bank of Commerce in New York:

The business outlook for 1920 can be discussed best in terms of the special problems presented. These problems will tend to lead the American business man into wider fields of business thought than have required his attention in past years. Therefore a discussion of them may be helpful, although any attempt at prophecy would be even more vain than in normal times.

It may be fairly said that, at the outset of a normal pre-war year, it was sufficient for a man engaged in domestic business to give consideration to conditions in his own trade, to the situation in the specific market for goods in which he dealt, and to the general state of business in America. The American business man engaged in foreign trade would have to go further afield for some of the materials for his judgment. Generally speaking, in addition to the foregoing, his main attention would be directed toward conditions in those countries in which he sought to sell or to buy his goods.

Business men of both groups, therefore, needed only to consider—except in comparatively rare circumstances—what may be called the ordinary hazards of business as applied to their line.

For the year 1920 the American business man, whether he is engaged in domestic or foreign commerce, must also give definite consideration to a number of special problems. Some of them are of national scope, others of a world-wide significance that ordinarily would not exist or would have a remote bearing on his individual business. Among them may be mentioned the following:

1—The disposition of the nation's railroad systems.
2—The future of America's.
4—Income and profits taxes.
5—The element of radicalism
6—The question of the foreign exchanges, involving the relation of imports and exports and the depreciation of foreign currencies.
7—The question of financing Europe's purchases in America on a long-time basis.
8—Political conditions in the countries of Europe.

This list does not include, as a special item, the approach of our own Presidential election, since the 1920 campaign will differ from previous ones chiefly in so far as some of the above mentioned questions may be reflected in the issues raised politically.

BUSINESS ESSENTIALS

As to the first item mentioned above: The status and administration of the national transporation systems, always taken for granted, have become one of the great business problems of the day. Efficient railroad service and rates at levels that will promote trade are essentials for business. The prospect in this regard is a question for every business man to consider both in direct application to his own special field and in respect to the general situation. It is obvious that the way the national railroad system functions may well be a determining factor in our national prosperity. The disposition of America's war-built marine also presents a special problem. Shipping has become of greater relative importance in our national economy since our foreign trade has become much greater than formerly.

The solution of these transportation problems, as well as of the Peace Treaty, and whatever adjustment may be necessary in income and profits taxes, require Governmental action and are not directly in the hands of business. In other words, they cannot be worked out through purely economic processes.

The labor situation, however, which is apparently at this time becoming less menacing, is neither purely a Governmental matter nor one strictly for business alone. The extent of strike movements has come to affect public necessities. Therefore, this phase of the problem must be worked out by the combined efforts of all elements in our national life. The final settlement, of course, must rest upon a sound basis of agreement between capital and labor. In so far as Government activity tends to promote this agreement, with due consideration of the rights and welfare of the public, that action will be a constructive contribution to the problem.

The matter of foreign exchange and of extending long-time credits to Europe are more strictly business problems. They are really different phases of the same subject, that is, the extraordinary state of our foreign commerce, particularly in respect to Europe. This has become a factor of first importance both to men engaged in foreign trade and to those active in domestic business. Our export trade has grown materially, and many lines of business have been expanded beyond ordinary prospective domestic needs to meet increased foreign demands. Our own domestic questions of supply and prices are closely inter-related in many ways with the course of existing and prospective foreign business.

LONG-TIME CREDITS

The course of the foreign exchanges no longer belongs merely to the realm of technical international banking. Depreciated and widely fluctuating exchanges interfere seriously with the conduct of the nation's foreign commerce. It is generally recognised that the two chief factors in the depreciation of European exchanges are the abnormally large balances of trade in favor of the United States and the internal depreciation of the foreign currencies.

At present the ratio of our exports to our imports does not give evidence of reciprocal and mutually beneficial international business intercourse. Sound international business is one in which there is an approximate equilibrium in the interchange of goods and services. Depreciated foreign exchange reflects a lack of equilibrium which cannot be restored until Europe recovers her own productivity of goods both for her own consumption and for export purposes. As to the internal depreciation of foreign currencies: This has been brought about by great issues of paper money and the reduction of the gold basis.

The question as to what can correct conditions in exchange rates may be answered in general terms without any attempt at prophecy. The restoration of the gold standard in Europe and the return of approximate equilibrium in our trade with Europe are the chief factors tending toward correction. Only when these conditions return will our foreign trade be upon a stable basis. Stability is an essential of sound commerce, and therefore developments in connection with foreign exchange during the year can properly be classed as important to American business men.

Closely connected with the foregoing is the question of financing Europe's purchases in America on a long-time credit basis. Europe cannot continue to buy in this country on a cash basis, or by means of ordinary commercial credit arrangements because of her impaired productivity, which has resulted in heavy trade balances against her. We are, therefore, faced with the alternative of providing Europe with the means of making purchases on a long-time credit basis or of seeing severe curtailments in our European trade.

UNUSUAL FACTORS

The reaction which this latter alternative, occuring suddenly, would produce is obvious. It is a factor to be given the most serious consideration by all American business men. This does not mean merely the exporter whose foreign market would be directly affected. Domestic business would also feel the result of the backing up of a large surplus of goods intended for foreign trade that did not materialise. These goods, of course, would fall back into the domestic market and exert an influence upon domestic trade. On the other hand, if credits for Europe's purchases are provided, the working out of equilibrium in our foreign trade should come along on orderly and gradual lines, and American business should be enabled to readjust itself without shock to conditions that would arise as a result.

Finally, political conditions in foreign countries are deemed to constitute matter for consideration by American business for reasons intimately associated with the above factors. Only by strong Governments abroad can economic stability abroad be maintained or restored. Again, in some of the European countries there is the menace of Bolshevism that only strong Governments can meet. Weak Governments might result in a failure to return to national productivity and a resulting failure to correct the foreign trade situation. This would make impossible the return of stable commercial conditions.

From the foregoing it will be seen how closely bound up with our own business problems have the business and governmental problems of Europe become. They are the unusual factors that confront the American business man for 1920, requiring careful thought on his part and appropriate preparation. The year 1919 has been one of great activity. The continuance of business progress may reasonably be expected for 1920, provided the basic problems in the situation are recognised with breadth of vision and foresight, and met with soundness of judgment.

Alfred L. Aiken, President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston:

In the last twelve months since the armistice was signed, theorising and prediction as to the course of reconstruction have been swept aside by actual facts. Our knowledge of the suffering and destitution of millions of people throughout Europe is definite; so, too, is our appreciation of the fact that disaster to Europe means danger to ourselves. In the years previous to the war, we were beginning to realise the value of foreign trade. Today we are facing the problem of holding a volume of foreign trade which has increased $7,000,000,000 since 1914. The world is clamoring for our food, clothing and raw materials, and we must determine how much, and upon what terms, we can safely sell our merchandise to buyers, some of whom are driven by necessity to accept any terms, and whose currency is steadily declining in purchasing power as measured by the United States dollar.

Considerations of humanity demand that we exert ourselves to the utmost in aiding the nations of Europe in their efforts toward becoming once more self-sustaining. The formula "work, produce and save," is frequently offered as the solution of Europe's reconstruction problem. France, Italy, Belgium, Poland and other nations are anxious to follow that advice, but they cannot work without food; neither can they produce without raw materials. That our own future is certain to be affected by our attitude toward Europe during the next few months, emphasises the danger which may result from permitting matters to drift in the hope that eventually they will right themselves.

While we know from actual observation and study that conditions in Europe are serious, they should not be regarded as hopeless. The most alarming reports may be discounted, perhaps, in view of the partial resumption of industry in those countries which suffered the greatest material damage during the war. Regardless of our feelings toward Germany for her guilt in bringing disaster upon the world, we cannot now leave her out of our calculations. As one of the great producing nations she formerly contributed $5,000,000,000 to the world's trade. Her producing power would be a factor in restoring normal conditions. Wholly apart from that interest in her recovery, France and Italy have based a considerable portion of their reconstruction programs upon Germany's payment of war indemnities.

NEEDS OF EUROPE

As yet no satisfactory plan has been evolved which will enable us to give to Europe the full amount of assistance she needs without jeopardising our own position. The problems of exchange, high prices and credit inflation in this country are so interwoven with the enormous burden of interest upon Europe's war debt of $170,000,000,000, that attempting to aid Europe by halfway measures, through additional Government loans, or by extending other credits, may bring about no more than a respite from the danger of a violent readjustment. What Europe wants is a chance to work off her obligations by selling her products in the markets of the world. In no other way can she escape from her present position.

There is no discounting the fact that selfish consideration for our own future as well as the promptings of humanity make it obligatory upon us to asist Europe toward complete recovery. We cannot hope to escape the effects of any disaster which might result from our neglect. There is no shortage of resources so far as our ability to finance the nations of Europe is concerned, and they have ample security to offer in the way of natural resources.

Although her resources are far from being as great as ours, Great Britain is already assuming a large part of this burden. A recent estimate of the foreign trade of Great Britain during the last year sets it as high as $12,000,000,000, or greater than our own record trade. That the larger part, by far, of that trade is made up of imports is to some extent responsible for the position of sterling exchange; it also furnishes evidence of confidence in Great Britain's stability. We have no doubt as to her stability, nor any disinclination to meet her requests for financial cooperation. Allowing Great Britain to assume the obligation of extending credits to this or that European nation does not represent advantage to us if she in turn reborrow from us. In pursuing such a policy, we would be building up business from which we could expect to derive but little in the way of permanent benefit. It is during this period of readjustment that we must seek to lay the foundation for a permanent foreign trade.

The existing situation calls for the most complete and thoroughly organised co-operation between Government, bankers, and manufacturers. The absorption of foreign securities will unquestionably aid in relieving the situation in Europe in a practcal manner. Up to date, however, there appears little evidence of a desire on the part of the public to co-operate in this way. There is a tendency to attribute this apathy to doubt growing out of the action of France and Great Britain in passing the interest payment upon our war loans to them. Whatever the cause, there may be reason for expecting an improvement in this direction following the completion of plans for listing foreign securities on our stock exchanges. The present disparity of exchange offers opportunities for the investment of American capital in the purchase and operation of industrial plants. Notwithstanding the possibilities of State confiscation and high taxes, manufacturers and general investors in Great Britain and other countries are already taking advantage of this opportunity, and in so doing are not only assisting in the work of rehabilitation, but are establishing permanent and highly profitable trade bases.

BUSINESS EXPANSION

In spite of serious handicaps in the way of labor difficulties and shortages of certain raw materials, the industrial and commercial record of the last year has been one of general prosperity for the people of the United States. For the first ten months of 1919 our exports of merchandise totaled $6,500,000,000, resulting in a trade balance of $3,338,000,000, while estimates of our total foreign trade for the year approximate $11,000,000,000. An increase of more than $13,000,000,000 in total bank clearings in the principal centers of the country, during the first ten months of last year, as compared with an increase of less than $7,000,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1918, furnishes a measure of the general expansion of business during the last year.

Government financing, inflation and high prices are, of course, reflected in that increase. Of these disturbing factors, Government financing will be greatly reduced for the next year, and the effect of high prices may be expected to bring about some reduction in the amount of inflation. Our own situation, no less than that of Europe, demands increased production and a return to normal consumption, as the only safe and practical method of reducing prices. High prices represent a powerful spur to production through attracting competition; while their ultimate effect, even without the aid of competition, is to check extravagant consumption.

World production is today far from equal to demand. Buying, since the armistice, has depleted stocks, and the task of replenishment has been rendered more difficult by the raw material situation and by the slowing down of productive effort following the relaxation of war tension. Some encouragement is to be derived from the fact that production here in the United States appears to be increasing; and that Europe, in spite of every handicap, is getting her industrial equipment into operation. Should world production gain any considerable headway during the next few months, the effect should be reflected in an improvement of the situation as regards prices, exchange and inflation. We would then begin to approach normal conditions because of the lessened disparity between the intangible accretion of wealth resulting from overexpansion and material wealth represented by actual goods.

Financing our exports to Europe, through Government loans, the creation of credits against Government securities, and Government borrowing from banks, have no doubt been important factors in producing high prices and inflation. It is not only a measure of sound business, but of patriotism as well that bankers should assist in removing these causes. The end of war financing should make it possible to take practical measures for checking such inflation as resulted from the demands of war.

Taxation by all Government divisions will doubtless continue to be a factor in high prices. Increases in State and municipal budgets are to be expected as a natural result of supplying demands for improvements neglected during the past four years. The budget of New York State for 1920 shows an increase of more than $45,000,000 over last year. Estimates of the financial requirement of the Federal Government for the next eighteen months are as high as $9,000,000,000; the budget for the year ending June 30, 1921, calling for about $5,500,000,000. With such a situation to be met, there appears little likelihood of any lessening of the burden of taxation.

While appeals from European nations are urgent, their people are facing the difficult tasks involved in reconstruction with courage and intelligence. The visit of the Allied Trade Commissions last month did much to clarify our view of the general situation in Europe. The recently formed National Committee of American Bankers represents practical preparation for finding a sound basis upon which we may

(Continued on Page 14)

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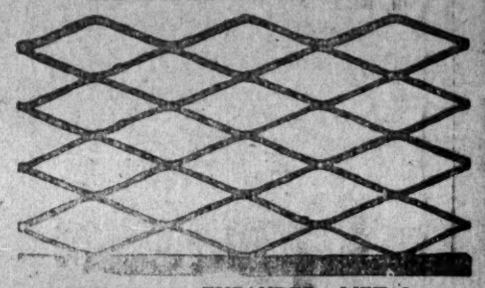

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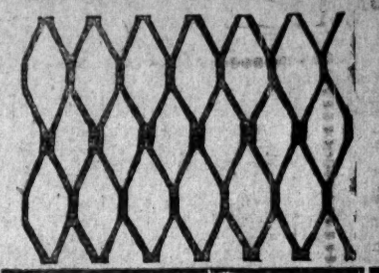

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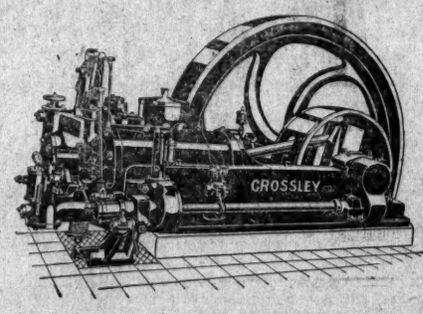

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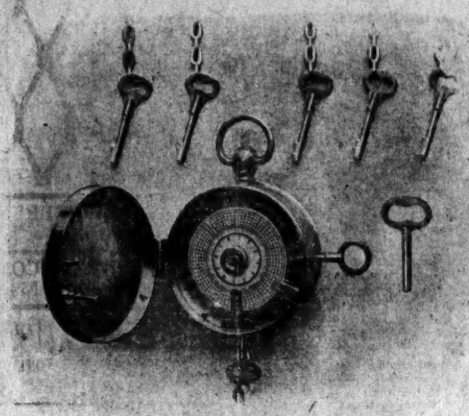
YOU AIN'T GONNA TALK TO ME NO MORE, HUH, WHAT ?
NO MORE!- I'M THRU!
I'VE BEEN WASTIN' MY BREATH STANDIN' 'ROUND TALKIN' TO YOU, KNOW THAT ?
GEE WHIZZ, HE'S SORE ABOUT THE BREATH HE WASTED, BUT HE DON'T GIMME NO "CREDIK" FOR THE SHOE LEATHER HE SAVED WHILE HE WAS STANDIN', GEE WHIZZ!
JOM McNAMARA



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Washington Faced Death Without The Least Fear

(Continued from Page 12)

room and take from his desk two wills which she would find there and bring them to him, which she did. Upon looking at them, he gave her one, which he observed was useless, as being superseded by the other, and desired her to burn it, which she did, and took the other and put it into her closet.

"After this was done I returned to his bedside and took his hand. He said to me, 'I find I am going. My breath cannot last long. I believed from the first that the disorder would prove fatal. Do you arrange and record all my late military letters and papers. Arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than anyone else, and let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters which he has begun.' I told him this should be done. He then asked if I recollected anything which it was essential for him to do, as he had but a very short time to continue with us. I told him I could recollect nothing, but that I hoped he was not so near his end. He observed, smiling, that he certainly was, and that, as it was the debt which we must all pay, he looked to the event with perfect resignation.

INQUIRED FOR FRIENDS

"He asked when Mr. Lewis and Washington Custis would return (they were then in New Kent). I told him about the 20th of the month.

"5 p.m.—Dr. Craik came again into the room, and, upon going to the bedside the general said to him, 'Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed from my first attack that I should not survive it. My breath cannot last long.' The doctor pressed his hand ,but could not utter a word. He retired from the bedside and sat by the fire absorbed in grief.

"6 p.m.—Dr. Dick and Dr. Brown came into the room, and with Dr. Craik went to his bed, when Dr. Craik asked him if he could sit up in bed. He held out his hand, and I raised him up. He then said to the physician. 'I feel myself going. I thank you for your attentions, but I pray you take no more trouble about me. Let me go off quietly. I cannot last long.' They found that all which had been done was without effect. He lay down again, and all retired, except Dr. Craik.

"8 p.m.—About eight o'clock the physicians came again into the room and applied blisters and cataplasms of wheat bran to his legs and feet, after which they went out, except Dr. Craik, without a ray of hope. I went out about this time and wrote a line to Mr. Law and Mr. Peter, requesting them to come with their wives (Mrs. Washington's granddaughters) as soon as possible to Mount Vernon.

"10 p.m.—About 10 o'clock he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it. At length he said, 'I am just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than three days after I am dead.' I bowed assent, for I could not speak. He then looked at me again and said, 'Do you understand me?' I replied, 'Yes' ''Tis well,' he said.

NO SIGH AT END

"About ten minutes before he expired (which was between 10 and 11 o'clock) his breathing became easier. He lay quietly; he withdrew his hand from mine and felt his own pulse, I saw his countenance change. I spoke to Dr. Craik, who sat by the fire. He came to the bedside. The general's hand fell from his wrist. I took it in mine and pressed it to my bosom. Dr. Craik put his hands over his eyes and he expired without a struggle or a sigh.

"While we were fixed in silent grief Mrs. Washington, who was sitting at the foot of the bed, asked with a firm and collected voice: 'Is he gone?' I could not speak but I held up my hand as a signal that he was no more. 'Tis well,' she said, in the same voice. 'All is over now I shall soon follow him. I have no more trials to pass through.'

"At the time of his decease, Dr. Craik and myself were in the situation above mentioned. Mrs. Washington was sitting near the foot of the bed. Christopher was standing near the bedside. Caroline, Molly and Charlotte (servants) were in the room, standing near the door."

Washington was buried at Mount Vernon on Wednesday, December 25, 1799. The Alexandria (Va.) Times and Advertiser of Friday December 20, 1799, thus announced Washington's death and funeral:

"The effect of the sudden news of his death upon the inhabitants of Alexandria can better be conceived than expressed. At first a general disorder, wildness and consternation pervaded the town The tale appeared an illusory dream. But the impressions soon gave place to sensations of the most poignant sorrow. On Monday and Wednesday the stores were all closed and all business suspended, as if each family had lost its father. From the time of his death to the time of his interment the bells continued to toll, the shipping in the harbor wore their colors half-mast high, and every public expression of grief was observed. On Wednesday the inhabitants of the town, of the country and the adjacent parts of Maryland proceeded to Mount Vernon to perform the last offices to the body of their illustrious neighbor. The concourse of people was immense. Till the time of interment the corpse was placed on the portico fronting the river, so that every citizen might have the opportunity of taking a last farewell of the departed."

At the time of Washington's death Congress was in session in Philadelphia. When the news was received both houses immediately adjourned. A joint committee of the two houses was appointed, which reported resolutions recommending that a marble monument should be erected to commemorate the great events in the military and political life of Washington; that an oration suited to the occasion should be pronounced in the presence of both houses of Congress; that the people of the United States should wear crepe on the left arm thirty days as a badge of mourning, and that the President, in the name of Congress, should be requested to write a letter of condolence to Mrs. Washington.

ORIGIN OF "FIRST IN WAR"

In the funeral oration of General Henry Lee, then a representative, were these words:

"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life; uniform, dignified and commanding, his example was as edifying to all around him as were the effects of that example lasting. To his equals he was condescending; to his inferiors, kind, and to the dear object of his affections, exemplarily tender; correct throughout, vice shuddered in his presence, and virtue always felt his fostering hand; the purity of his private life gave effulgence to his public virtues. Such was the man America has lost; such was the man for whom our nation mourns."

From that time the American people have honored the father of their country on his birthday to demonstrate by speech and act their appreciation of his virtues and to reaffirm the eternal principles of liberty and democracy, of which he was the foremost champion.

English-French

(*New York Times*)

A contributor to The London Spectator, living in France, writes some not wholly uninteresting words about the additions to French-English made during the war. As a matter of fact, the cosmopolitan language, consisting probably of four or five hundred or, at most, not a thousand words, has not been deeply added to in the war, except for the special obvious needs that have required it. In the old days there was a phrase always answering to the philosophic need of the time. The great happiness of Daudet was what his printers called "the struggle for life." One refers to that with no sense of superiority. The so-called French with which many Americans make themselves happy is not known in France. Everybody knows the ingenious idiocy with which we speak of "double entendres"; "morale," too, has penetrated the English language in an entirely different sense from what it has in France.

Consequently, if there is any consequence, which there isn't, in the strange borrowings, philological adaptations, interchanges of ancient or of modern words between people living together, one might say that French has done to English or English done to French something like the old transformations of the Anglo-Norman. In The Spectator an Englishman who talks and reads French all day long tries to show how many English words have been grafted from the French.

Seventy years ago Victor Hugo's mutilations and bad usages of English titles amused American readers of French. In that time, how much, outside of the vocabulary of sport and fashion, has made its way into France? Not so very much, perhaps. The new words, mentioned in The Spectator, seem to be mainly old. Still, there are some excellent phrases. For instance: "En face du champion actuel se trouvait le coming man du ring. Apres seize rounds le match se terminat en sa faveur par un knock-out." But the whole vocabulary of sports is naturally English. All the old terms of the games, "golf," "football," are naturally incorporated into French, which has added such necessary words of our athletic games as "goal," "jockey," "golf course," "water polo," "touring club," "blackboule (blackballed) "whisky," "tub," "ticket" (supplanting "billet"). Terms like these, amiable references to "side-car and "boulingrin," might naturally be expected.

Still, some good words have been naturalised. Everybody in France knows and pronounces those admirable people, the English "nurses." And it is still permitted to admire those hearty, excellent young gentlemen, "les boi-scouts." Many good words, many momentous ideas, have been disseminated by the interchange of international languages, so far as those things can be said to exist. Our soldiers over in France, the English soldiers over in France, have performed a wonderful work in the way of demonstrating what the duty of a man is. Some good, common, delightful words of all the newer generations cannot be denied to the French. The ancients on the Paris tramways will remember the good old change, not new, as The Spectator's article would intimate, but ancient of days, when you said to the guard not "arretez vous" but "stoppez." Still, one learns something even in this limited collection of Anglo-French. On the golf links one may here "j'ai droppe une balle."

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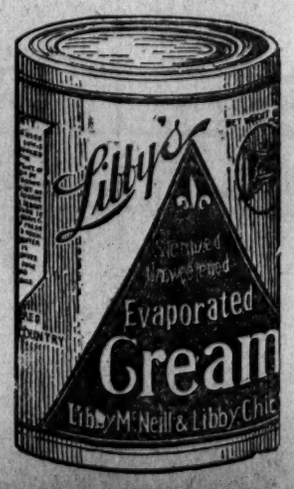

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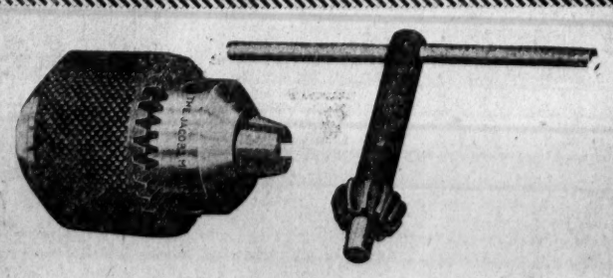

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Bankers Foresee Continuing Era Of Prosperity In America

(Continued from Page 12)

resist in financing the needs of Europe for the coming year, and at the same time care for domestic demands for capital and credit.

Should the international commission, which is now giving consideration to the questions of interest payment and extension of time on our loans to the allied Governments, be successful in finding a satisfactory basis for readjustment, the depressing effect of doubt in one important particular may be removed.

Although the problems confronting business on the beginning of the next year are many and serious, there is no more reason now for being unduly pessimistic than there was warrant for the optimism so frequently expressed two years ago.

John G. Lonsdale, President of the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis:

You can lead a man to opportunity, but he will follow his own inclinations after that—and likewise a nation.

At the beginning of 1919, it was admitted on all sides that we of the United States, in common with the remainder of the world, faced troublesome problems; but, on the other hand, we could perceive boundless opportunity: We had but to work and produce. At the close of 1919, what do we see in retrospect: A year of strikes, debates, fabulous prices, extravagance, and social unrest. It has been as if a fevered patient had dosed himself with spiced wines.

Still, measured in terms of dollars, our increase of wealth has been prodigious and our exports staggering. There comes the delusion; for, measured in terms of goods, our production has fallen far short of the opportunities and needs of the period. If it were really feasible, as many seem to believe, to abolish natural laws by fiat, then we might decree that the law of reaction should never operate to mar the record of 1919. But this cannot be done. Some time, soon or late, we are to have an era of receding prices; and such an era, whether the price recession be fast or slow, is going to revive the lost art of looking facts in the face. Many people, who think differently now, will then discover that wealth is accumulated by an increase of goods, and not by an increase of dollars—expressed valuation of goods. There will simultaneously be again brought to light the ancient theory that man must earn his living by the sweat of his brow.

Here are some of the economic fallacies which, more or less generally accepted, have made 1919 such a glorious year—considered of itself and for ourselves, without regard for the future, or for Europe where individuals and nations face a situation that is inexorably hard.

Let us consider our exports first: The monthly total, dollar-expressed, has been immense, reaching in June, the peak month, a figure in excess of $900,000,000. But our export financing has been faulty and short-sighted, as evidenced by the recent debacle in foreign exchange values. The same financial principles apply to export trade as to war costs, namely: Commercial banks should fill their portfolios with only so much of the paper thus created as will be taken care of in a comparatively short period. Long-time war bonds, for the most part, had to be purchased from the current savings of people. We did not pursue this course altogether, and a long train of economic evils has resulted because bank credit is tied up in Government bonds. Our export trade since the war, however, has been financed almost entirely by short-time credits, most of which in some form or another found their way into banks, and have been renewed from time to time. The amount of this short-time credit has now reached the point where no further great absorption by banks is possible. Hence, there comes the plethora of foreign bills on the market, and the ensuing rapid break in exchange rates. Various plans for long-time export financing have been evolved, but they lead to the same point—just this: That if we are to continue our tremendous European export, the process must be co-incident with greater production and more pronounced thrift by the people of the United States. It is a problem which concerns the Middle West just as vitally as it does the East.

Next, there comes the fallacious belief that wages and prices can always continue at their present dizzy level, or even go higher and higher. It is futile to deny that, for a period longer, the economic barometer indicates an ascending price scale. But the top will be reached ere long—and after the top, what? Just the descent. That's all. Since time immemorial there have been those who imagined that the conditions of their particular age had never been equaled, and that the lessons of history might accordingly be ignored. There are those who imagine so today, but they, too, are wrong.

Fallacy number three concerns the railroads. Many have been induced to think that, by Government operation and control, railroad facilities could somehow be provided for the public at less than actual cost. Existing rates, it is claimed, are lower than will be the case when private control is resumed. This plausible argument overlooks, of course, the basic fact that, for the year 1919, a deficit of more than $250,000,000 has been the result of Government operation, and that this must be paid by the public. Somebody must "pay the freight," and as yet it remains to be established just what is the advantage to the consumer of charging expenditures to "taxes" as against charging them to "transportation costs." Moreover, it has been demonstrated in the United States, as elsewhere, that as compared with Government operation, private control of railroads works for greater efficiency and lower costs.

In addition to the foregoing misconceptions, which are responsible for many of the problems confronting us, there is the whole fabric of socialistic doctrine. There is belief on the part of many that capital's profits from industry represent so much filched from the pocket of the laboring man; there is a strong demand for Governmental control of all basic industries; there is a failure to realise the fact that production is absolutely essential to the maintenance of man's existence for any considerable period. Those who are asking that all accumulated capital be parceled out among the people of the country seem to ignore the fact that hard work and production would still be necessary. We live not on capital, but on what capital produces when applied to productive purposes by brains and labor.

The distinguishing feature of 1919 seems to have been that nearly every one—Socialist, profiteer, laborer, speculator, advocate of Government control—has evolved a pet scheme to get something for nothing. It's "in the air." We must forget it.

In St. Louis and the Middle West 1919 has been a prosperous year. We did not emerge from the war period yith such drastic readjustment problems as did some of the cities and sections where industry was more specialised. We participated liberally in the billion-dollar bonus that was, in effect, distributed to wheat growers through the operation of the Government price guarantee. St. Louis has been noticeably free of the acute labor and industrial disturbances that have handicapped other manufacturing centers; the service in our trade territory of the twenty-six railroads which converge on St. Louis has been interrupted but little. The Middle West has, in fact, participated liberally in war prosperity with only a minimum of the ensuing troubles that have harassed other sections.

To forecast what is to happen in 1920 is to risk a crude guess. One might make a long list of the favorable factors in the outlook, and an equally long list of the unfavorable; and then, by alternately considering these lists, might at one moment be the most joyous of optimists and the next moment the most depressed of pessimists. On the whole, it seems that the optimist has a shade the better of the argument. For we have apparently made a start toward social and economic normality. It would be folly, nevertheless, to assume that there is smooth sailing ahead until we solve some, at least, of the problems arising from the following named causes: The unsettled Peace Treaty; European requirements in respect to food and materials; falling foreign exchanges; Mexican unsettlement; impaired credits of railroads and the need of railroad improvements and extensions; unscientific taxation, discouraging enterprise; radical labor demands; socialistic agitation; high cost of living; currency and credit inflation.

Until some of those matters are satisfactorily settled we might well adopt this as our rule for the making of 1920 plans: "There is nothing certain but uncertainty; therefore let us go forward, but not leap."

George M. Reynolds, President, Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

A veritable stampede of buying characterised the year 1919. Under pressure of unprecedented demand, the products of farm, furnace, and factory have remained at fancy prices, and the volume of trade has been restricted only by the lack of supplies and the inadequacy of transportation facilities. Producers and industrial laborers especially have profited greatly.

All year there have been complaints of the high cost of living. Every one must begin to realise that there are only two ways of cheapening food, fuel, clothing, and luxuries. One is by the practice of sensible economy; the joy ride of the spenders causes prices to soar higher and higher. The other way—and both are imperative—is to increase production. There cannot be much lowering of prices until more goods are made and more food is produced in the world.

Bank deposits have been high throughout the year. The gratifying growth in saving accounts indicates that, contrary to the general rule, some people wisely are laying aside part of their earnings. There has been a strong demand for loanable funds at remunerative rates. Rising quotations for securities and the volume of mercantile and industrial operations at extreme valuations both contributed to the full employment of available bank credits.

Reserves at the Federal Reserve Banks were at a safe margin above the legal requirement all of 1919, and even at the peak of the load in the Fall months, when borrowings are usually greatest and funds most closely employed, the reserves still remained sufficient.

Rediscounts at the Federal Reserve Banks showed a variable tendency, up one week or month and down then next, until early in October, when a considerable and progressive increase set in. The Federal Reserve Board very properly sounded warnings against further expansion, and rates at the Federal Reserve Banks have been raised in the hope that thereby the drain upon reserves may be checked. The situation here and abroad is such that cheap money may not be expected in the near future.

HOPEFUL PROSPECT

It is a year since the armistice was signed, but we still have many unsolved problems. Fortunately the financial condition in the United States is sound, the Federal Reserve system and the banks being abundantly able to meet every legitimate requirement, but it might better be understood now than later that the time to curb speculation in land, commodities, farm products, and securities is at hand. In many of the European countries the monetary condition is anything but encouraging. To say nothing of their enormous public debts, the balance of trade has been against those countries so long as to leave them badly in debt on merchandise account, and they have issued such large sums of currency as greatly to cheapen their money. However, with sane treatment and patience the business affairs of the Old World can be put in order in time.

Our foreign trade will undoubtedly suffer a decline. Any other outcome, considering the extraordinary totals attained the last few years, with the balance of trade so much in our favor, and the strained condition of foreign exchange resulting therefrom, would be surprising. The thought of a recession ought to spur us on to organised, systematic efforts to hold our fair share of international commerce in the future. Here the problems of labor and other costs, ocean shipping and foreign financing, especially the latter, loom large.

One of the big difficulties is labor unrest. It is reasonable to expect that the turning point will be reached some day; let us hope it will be in the year 1920, and that employers and employes will be able to adjust their troubles more readily than in 1919. We have been in the fog of uncertainty, plunging ahead on the trade impetus created by scarcity of commodities on the one hand and unusual buying power carried over from the war on the other. The coming year the haze on the horizon ought to disappear so that we can see more clearly and work with greater purpose toward readjustment to a more stable basis. We can begin to see what are the real obstacles to progress and take necessary steps to overcome them.

James B. Forgan, Chairman Board of Directors, First National Bank of Chicago.

As never before, commercial conditions of this country are linked up with those of European countries. We have lent to our allies almost ten billion dollars, and our industries have expanded in such fashion that some of the more important of them are or will be dependent to a greater extent than formerly upon foreign markets. During most of the year our exports have exceeded our imports to an unprecedented degree, but much of this is due to the abnormal state of affairs and is not likely to continue. One of the results of this excess of exports over imports has been a demoralisation of the exchange market so that European countries are finding it more and more impossible to purchase goods from us except those raw materials, notably cotton and food products, for which the world is dependent upon us. In the future this is likely to work havoc for our foreign trade, and it is highly desirable, from a humanitarian as well as from a business standpoint, that effective measures be taken to remedy this state of affairs. Numerous conferences have been held for the purpose of arranging credits on a

(Continued on Page 15)

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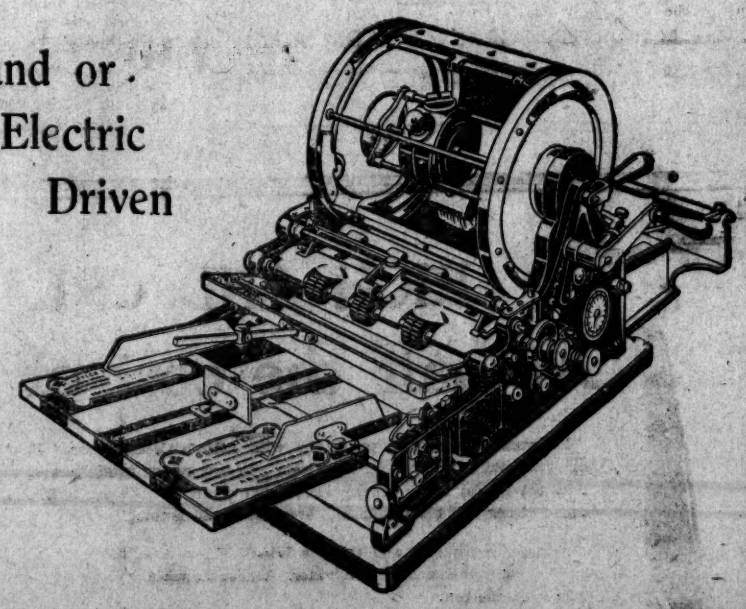

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Bankers Foresee Continuing Era Of Prosperity In America

(Continued from Page 14)

large scale for European countries, but so far no concrete and feasible plan for carrying out remedial undertakings has been formulated.

In our own country we have been much hampered in supplying the rest of the world with the needed food products and raw materials by the relative failure of most of the important crops. This has been especially unfortunate in the present juncture of affairs where the Russian products are still unavailable and likely to remain so for some time to come.

In the industrial field the country has been much hindered from returning to a normal state of affairs by continued unrest in the labor world and by a number of serious strikes which have either taken place or have threatened to take place.

PRODUCE AND SAVE

One of the unfortunate results of the comparative failure of crops and the industrial unrest has been to prevent a reduction of the high cost of living. The unsettled condition of affairs has bred a spirit of living merely for the day and leaving the morrow to take care of itself, so that at a time when saving and economy are a crying need a large section of our population has indulged in indiscriminate expenditure and speculation to an almost unprecedented extent.

The ultimate hope for a speedy return to more normal conditions depends on the capability of our people to produce more and save more, and thus gradually absorb the outstanding war obligations. The Federal Reserve Board can only assist such a movement; it cannot by its own power produce a sudden and complete change. Our country is possessed of enormous resources in all directions, and our people showed during the war that in times of crisis they are able to make all sacrifices asked of them. It is not to be doubted that we shall pass safely through the present crisis. There is no need of despairing and becoming impatient. The experience of the Napoleonic wars and of our own civil war shows that it takes a long time for nations to overcome the effects of great wars as regards finance, industry, and commerce. The war through which we have just passed has been a so much greater cataclysm than any other that has preceded it that we must not expect a complete return to normal for several years.

The demand for bank credit has been steady and strong all through the year and discount rates have ruled high. Banks therefore have again had an opportunity to make large profits. Contraction and deflation of credits have not yet commenced and business failures with resulting losses to the banks have been few and unimportant. It will be the part of prudence and good banking for the banks having excess profits, after setting aside their excess profits taxes, to provide liberally for losses which though not discernible now are likely to occur in the process of contraction and deflation which must sooner or later take place.

George H. Prince, Chairman, the Merchant's National Bank, St. Paul.

It is not my desire to discuss conditions throughout the entire nation, but to confine these few words to the situation in the Ninth Federal Reserve District, the great Northwest.

The Northwest has been prosperous during the last year, a fact reflected by the large amount of business done by St. Paul wholesalers. The demand from retailers of the territory has been so great that jobbers now are carrying orders on their books for immense amounts, simply awaiting their ability to fill them. Inflated values of goods alone have not been responsible for this increased business; the actual tonnage shipped, in spite of the high prices, is much larger than ever before in the history of St. Paul wholesalers. The sales record made by the jobbers is a barometer of conditions in the retail trade. Retailers never have carried stocks so low or had such large sales as in the last year.

What of 1920? Many lines of trade are preparing for a great year. A number of St. Paul wholesalers are building additions to their plants to take care of the increased business which they believe is coming. Jobbers are finding it hard to buy in sufficient quantities, but the further expansion of their facilities here indicate their faith in their ability to obtain a larger volume of trade.

The world must have wheat and meat. This district is able and can furnish a great proportion of those two necessities.

F. M. Prince, Chairman Executive Committee, First and Security National Bank, Minneapolis Minn.

Business conditions throughout the Northwest are more or less unsettled. The political situation in North Dakota is very unsatisfactory, and there is danger that the same condition may prevail in Minnesota another year.

Manufacturing has been profitable, although the high cost of production, on account of high material cost and the smaller output of the laborer, is making the margins less all the time.

We feel there must soon be an adjustment to a lower level of all lines of business and living costs, including returns on capital and wages of labor, with greater production for each hour of labor.

In a general way we believe business conditions in the Northwest are as favorable as in any part of the United States, but it will need the exercise of a great deal of common sense and sound business judgment to maintain this situation.

Emory W. Clark, President First and Old Detroit and National Bank.

Detroit is pre-eminently a manufacturing city. Throughout the war our plants, to a greater extent possibly than those of any other large city, were devoted to the production of war materials. It is estimated by one authority that they produced values to a total of almost, if not fully, a billion dollars. As a result, many manufacturers have lost several months' production since the armistice while making the changes necessary for operation on a peace basis. All are now able, however, to produce at their normal rate, while many have materially increased capacity.

My impressions of the major developments locally during the past twelve months are:

There has been a steadily growing disregard for proper standards of living.

There has been much extravagance constantly in evidence on all sides.

There has been much unrest. A careless individualism has apparently been showing little concern for the vital post-war problems that have been confronting us as a nation.

The necessity of a diversion of a considerable part of our annual savings into foreign investments seems to be understood only slightly. Few people have been or are sufficiently concerned with the foreign exchange situation to be interested in preparing themselves and the country to buy foreign securities, or even in looking into the intrinsic value of such as have been offered recently.

Industry and frugality are needed. Its practice comes close to being the true patriotism of the "year after the war."

John W. Staley, President, The Peoples State Bank, Detroit, Mich.

Detroit, based on every known standard of business enterprise, has during the last year enjoyed the greatest prosperity in its history. It has been a record year in building, in the extension of public improvements, in the production of its industries, in its retail trade, in its foreign trade, bank clearings, bank deposits and, of course, in wages paid. It has been a year of maximum spending, of seeming extravagance, and at the same time it has been a year of the greatest thrift, as indicated by the increase in the savings deposits of her banks of over $40,000,000, or 38 percent.

What is true of Detroit has been true of the whole country, though perhaps in a lesser degree, as it is accepted that in industrial activity, and in its freedom from labor disturbances, Detroit has led the nation.

On the surface this situation might seem ideal, yet while enjoying this prosperity the country faces today some of the greatest problems in its history. These same problems confronted us one year ago, but the progress of their solution has been so slow, and time has so increased their magnitude, that we might properly draw the conclusion that for one year we have been marking time. Chief of these is our responsibility—as the richest nation on earth—to stricken Europe; and coupled with this is the future position of this country in the markets of the world. Committees of Congress and of various organisations, during the year, under discussion have had different methods of financing Europe's urgent needs, but beyond extending the scope of the War Finance Corporation, no definite action has been taken in or out of Congress. In the meantime, we have continued our exports on a scale never before known in peace times, and our credit balance has continued to pile up by an addition of nearly four billion dollars. The result has been a disarrangement in the exchanges, which has become so drastic at the turn of the year as to threaten the life of our export trade, and the inevitable placing of foreign products on our markets in greatly increasing volume.

OUR BALANCE TRADE

Evidences of this trend have been indicated each month since June in varying degree, but with the exchange situation existing now it is bound to be accentuated during the coming months. The pendulum has surely turned backward, and when our credit balances give way the production of our industries will of necessity be curtailed. That this will be evidenced in some degree during the coming year is not only possible but extremely probable, unless early action is taken toward the extension of long-term credits, which now seems improbable.

It must be remembered that our credit balances for the last three years have been settled by th credits extended by our Government to the Allies, Europe having paid in gold up to our entrance in the war. These credits, amounting to $8,171,000,000 when the war closed, have been increased to $9,860,000,000 since, and the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board are on record against the Government going beyond the limit of $10,000,000,000 authorised by Congress. It is becoming more and more evident, however, that the extension of further credits to the minimum amount required, which is admitted to be at least $2,000,000,000 cannot be effected except by the Government or under its guarantee in some form. This conclusion is reached because during a year of the most urgent need the amount of American capital placed in long-term European credits is negligible, except in refunding operations. There is nothing to indicate at this time that any plan is being, or can be, evolved to change this situation.

We are confronted, therefore, at the end of the year with two propositions: First, that long-term credits from any source will not be extended for months to come, if at all, and, second, that the balance of trade cannot therefore continue in our favor in anything like its prssent volume. This can eventually mean but one thing, a moderate restriction in industry in this country, and this might not be unfavorable to industry itself. From an economic point of view this might be the logical course of events. Even a moderate slowing down of industry would relieve the extreme demand for labor and would make for greater efficiency in labor. It would inevitably lead to a reduced purchasing power in this country and a gradual recession in prices. This lowering of the price level might be general or come first in the basic industries, one by one.

One other great problem which confronts all of our people is the railroads. Whatever may have been the causes which have led to their present situation, it must be recognised that their part in our economic life is of such vast importance, and so far-reaching, that no permanent prosperity can be hoped for which does not include the railroads. Credit is the one thing needed, and railroad credit can be restored only by the enactment of such laws as will give them a fair return, and will not deaden initiative and enterprise by penalising good management.

There are other problems of importance which touch all of our people—the lessened purchasing power of the dollar, labor unrest, our responsibility on the humanitarian side to the starving population of many sections of Europe, which would seem to be no nearer solution than one year ago. On the other hand, this country has passed through a year of its greatest industrial and commercial activity, a year of great prosperity, which was contrary to all predictions as we entered it. Therefore, it is entirely possible that the problems confronting us are even now in process of solution. In any event the American people are essentially optimistic, and while we enter the new year with great issues pending, whatever may be the immediate outcome of these issues the prosperity of this country and the increasing happiness of our people is assured beyond any question of doubt for years to come.

W. T. Kemper, Chairman of Boards, National Bank of Commerce and Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City.

Chief among the vast interest and resources of this trade territory are live stock, grain, oil, zinc, and lead, the production of which constitutes the largest creation of absolutely new wealth in the United States.

Yields of all crops for 1919 were 24 percent above average in Texas, 39 percent above average in Oklahoma, 11 percent above average in Kansas, and 2 percent below average in Arkansas. The 1919 corn crop in Kansas is 64,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 34,000,000 under the five-year average; in Texas, 208,000,000 bushels, an increase of 76,000,000; in Oklahoma, 74,000,000, an increase of 14,000,000; in Arkansas, 48,000,000, a decrease of 4,000,000. This makes the corn crop for these four States 395,000,000 bushels—an increase of 52,000,000 over the five-year average.

In the hog producing States there is a loss this year of approximately 1,000,000 hogs over 1918, which will probably materially reduce the swine production of the Southwest for 1920. As this would also reduce the corn consumption, it is probable that the acreage of corn in the Southwest will be smaller in 1920.

Wheat figures for Nov. 1 show 453,000,000 bushels for the Southwest States, or about one-half the total yield for the United States.

Considerably more than half of the total refined oil production of the country comes from the mid-continent field. Since January crude oil has increased more than 20 percent., gasoline more than 10 percent., and kerosene more than 30 percent. The production of crude oil during 1920 should show a material increase over 1919, and if increase of consumption keeps peace with the production increase (which is probable) then the price of crude oil will likely show a gentle decline in conformity with a general downward trend of commodity prices, which will no doubt continue until about June, 1920.

Based upon the experience of the last thirty years the average commodity price will continue downward until the Spring of 1921. Disturbing factors will no doubt affect the trend, but only temporarily, and we may probably look for the lowest point about March, 1921.

Based upon the above trend of the price of all commodities, and taking into consideration the world's demand for foodstuffs, it is probable that live stock prices will average almost as high during 1920 as the average of 1919, which means that higher prices would obtain early in 1920 than today's quotations.

It is not improbable that the per capita business of 1920 will be somewhat less than the present year, with smaller bank clearings, less money in circulation, and lower average wages in many lines. However, this decidedly does not mean business depression nor decline in prosperity over the country. As a matter of fact business may find itself upon a more even keel, which would be preferable to the uncertainty of the closing months of 1919. Although going through a period of readjustment, we find nothing but genuine optimism in Kansas City and the Southwest.

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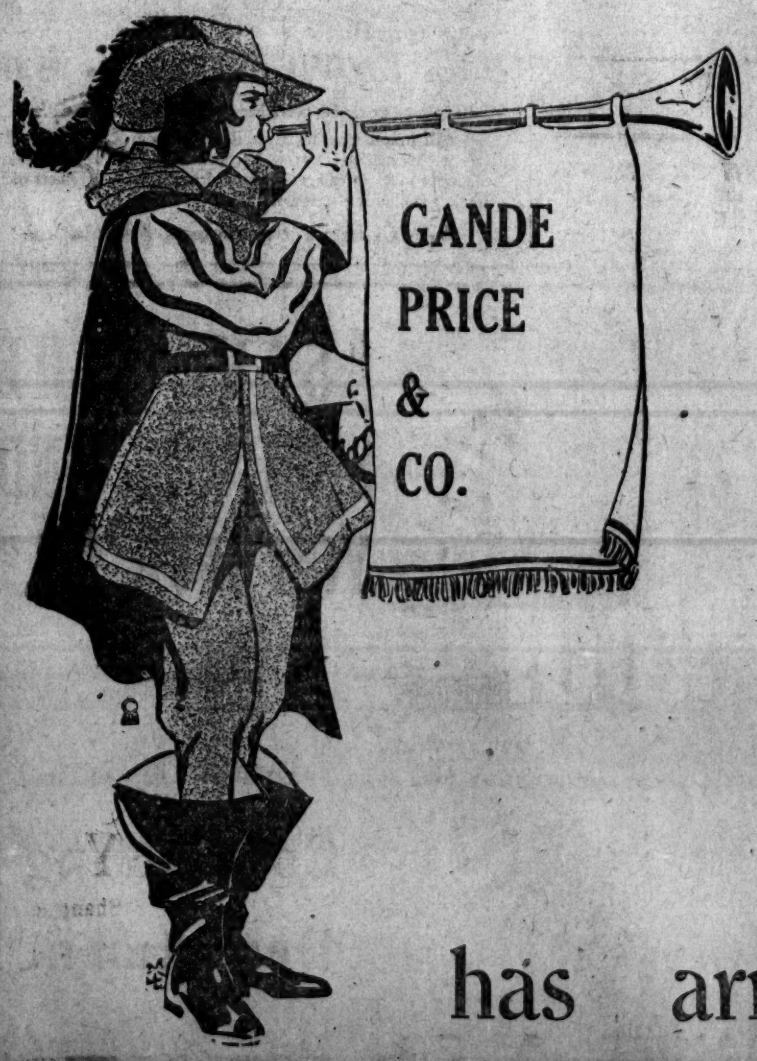

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BY MONTROSE J. MOSES
(*New York Times*)

Maurice Maeterlinck took his pipe out of his pocket and sat in a chair with his back to the table of sweets which had been sent him. There was quiet and peace in the studio room high up above the roar of the elevated trains; the evening light and the glow of lamps gave a mediaeval touch to the place. Maeterlinck, in white, had had forty-eight hours of American strenuous life. Strange that people should have plied him with candy instead of flowers! I had expected to find a garden of color around; for Maeterlinck is a worker among flowers; he knows their varieties and their intelligence. Somehow I have on idea that only the King and Queen of Belgium could have persuaded him to give up his quiet life for the sake of Belgium, and come to New York for the premiere of the "Blue Bird," which is a charity venture, besides being an operatic event.

When M. Maeterlinck, whose attitude toward spiritualism has attracted much attention was asked whether he thought science had contributed as much to clarifying spiritual phenomena as to enriching practical existence through inventions he said he was going to touch on that in his lectures. "The fact is," he added, "the science we have today material science, so to speak, act in an entirely different manner from the science of the ancients We are inclined to misunderstand the science of the ancients, who knew many things we no longer know. The mystery of ancient religion, the very heart of it, was on the whole nothing but science It is now proved that in Greece and India of old, they were familiar with what we have had to discover afresh—I mean electricity, &c. That has been established beyond a doubt.

"But this was only one side of their science, the side we emphasise above all other phases as the most important, because of its practical application. There was however, to the ancients, a spiritual side. Unfortunately, we no longer view nature in this double aspect, and, because we do not, is one of the reasons why for us the profound religions are dead. We cannot believe in the reality of them. The traditional religions which we have rescued, through scholarship, from the sacred books—above all from India—are a great revelation to us. All the humane philosophies were pondered over by them, long before the German metaphysicians thought of them—in fact, there is no problem likely to confront us that the ancients did not discuss many hundreds of years before us. These ancient practical considerations are unique, because in those days an additional importance was attached to the spiritual side of life which we no longer consider. Today we deal in superficial verities which lead nowhere."

Then M. Maeterlinck told how the true occult science had fallen into the hands of charlatans, and how discredit had come, through its misuse, upon the very heart of the secret mystery. But, in spite of this misuse, in the ancient religions, rites and practices, on the heights not easily scaled by every one, are still to be found the most beautiful traditions of humanity.

"What is most curious, however," he said, "is that modern science seems to be returning to ancient science, to the truths which were once known. Note, for instance, Le Bon and Crokes! The ancients knew the property of ether. But that did not disturb their spiritual vision. Therefore, it goes without saying that the oftener our science returns to the ancients, the more spiritual will it become. Matter in their hands took on a celestial light."

M. Maeterlinck has learned English sufficiently to read his lectures, and in simple conversation he speaks with a hesitancy which one enjoys. But he thinks in French, and on such subjects as we touched he asked that he might express himself in his native tongue. In discussing his belief in the persistence of the soul after death he said:

"There will be a new responsibility added to all our acts. Conscience will take on a force and a precision that it has never had before, for it will be our only judge. 'Everything that we do at this moment,' we will argue to ourselves, 'will count later on because our personality will continue.' The famous law of Karma is here involved. Every act, every thought, the most fugitive thing, will tend to elevate us or to abase us in proportion as it is good or bad.

"Nearly every one of us believes, so we declare, in the immortality of the soul; but, in truth, we act as though we did not believe it. We do not fully examine into it; we do not question it. It is an act of faith we accept without making it active. Our attention is directed toward it only at moments of grave illness or at the approach of death. In reality, we are so little convinced of our immortality and of the consequences of our acts in this world and after that we are no longer influenced by our belief. I do not think that a man possessed of the fixed idea to commit a bad act ever is held therefrom by merely saying to himself, 'There is a hell, there is a purgatory.' We really do not believe it unless we are naive. I hold that if the time ever comes when a man can be scientifically convinced of the continuation of his soul he will act in accord with the question which will always arise in his mind: 'Everything that I do is not ended. After my death it will follow me, and make or mar me.' Can you not see what tremendous effect this will have on human conduct?"

M. Maeterlinck does not believe that the war has contributed much to the spiritual asset of the world. There are many who think that it has furnished excellent proofs of ther immortality of the soul. The questions discussed by Sir Oliver Lodge, for instance, have arisen in all parts of France and Belgium. Communication with the dead is a theory which is supposed by some to have been amply illustrated by incidents during the war, and these are multiplying every day. It is natural, Maeterlinck thinks, that the question should be eagerly scrutinised, inasmuch as so many young men have made the supreme sacrifice.

But every time the subjects of spiritism, planchettes, and mediums were broached M. Maeterlinck showed the same hesitancy. So I asked him whether he had any warning to sound for those eager to penetrate the veil and to receive communications.

"There is a danger in it," he replied, "because so many people, pleasant well-meaning, credulous to an unhealthy degree, become the prey of their emotional selves. Something within them leads them to seek, and makes them believe in, absurd manifestations. A very systematic control, severe in its demands, must be assured before one is allowed to practice spiritism. The unfortunate thing is that it can be toyed with so easily by the veriest dabbler."

M. Maeterlinck believes the theory of the survival of the personality of the soul after death is more tenable than Sir Oliver Lodge's belief in spiritual communication with the dead.

"Let me explain," he continued, "that I do not state problem as positive at present. I only say that we are at the beginning of some proof that our conjecture may be correct. Our memory is for us the pivot of our identity. Because of it our ego exists. Now, it is our identity we fear above all things to lose when we die.

"But we must realise that conscious memory is only the meanest part of the general subconscious memory which we have. It has been definitely established from hypnotic experiment that our subconscious memory is enormous, and infallibly registers every deed, every emotion of our life. A young servant, entirely illiterate, was put in a state of hypnosis. In this state she recited page after page of Sanskrit. A former master of hers had been a Sanskrit scholar, and had been in the habit of reading aloud long passages of Oriental texts in her presence. This was all engraved upon the subconscious memory of the servant.

"Whatever we have read or heard in our lifetime is thus fixed indelibly in our memory. This memory is of no service to us while we live. Upon what, we may ask, therefore, does our identity rest—upon our conscious memory, fallible and incomplete? It is natural that we wonder whether we will ever be able to claim for ourselves the subconscious memory which is so rich with our experience, with our contacts. Conscious memory is at the mercy of sickness, of time and age. Subconscious memory is never thus disturbed. If conscious memory is destroyed by death, have we a right to infer that the subconscious memory, which has only been revealed to us in a condition of hypnosis shall exist after death? By dying we may be only refinding ourselves."

To know Maeterlinck one should motor with him, or fish with him or box with him, or skate with him, but you cannot know Maeterlinck merely by looking at him in the horse-shoe curve of an opera house. Ever since the Belgian philosopher arrived in New York, has appeared in public, the exclamation has been heard on all sides, "Why, he doesn't look at all like the man we imagined!"

Even the reporters who went down on the revenue cutter to pick him up at Quarantine waited alongside La France while the health officer was aboard, and speculated as to whether he would be a second Plato in massive severity of thought, or some illusive figure in the diaphanous atmosphere of mysticism. But the fact is, Maurice Maeterlinck, the man who looked over the rail of the big boat, and shouted greetings to a friend, was a vigorously built individual, with a ruddy face betokening contact with the outdoors, and with a smile which warmed us all on that very cold day he arrived. He is a mortal member of the French Immortals, who shows a certain ironic gentleness toward lionising, and who goes like a lamb to the sacrifice—up to a certain point.

On deck, after M. Maeterlinck and his small wife had faced the battery of cameras and moving-picture machines, I asked him if there were many changes in Europe since the war other than devastation. "There is a great and natural reaction," he answered. "Paris is too gay."

Then the curiosity of the boy took hold of him. "Those cinema pictures which they have just taken—when will they be shown?" I ventured the suggestion that in the evening, somewhere in New York, they might be thrown upon the screen. "Impossible, he exclaimed, "how could they properly develop the negatives in that time!" Which shows that Maeterlinck gives some thought to the practical workings of such simple scientific problems as photography. That is possible; it's in line with the man who knows the best kind of fishing tackle to use, who can discourse learnedly on bait, and who can take an automobile to pieces.

The fact is, Maeterlinck is a vigorous, manly man. There is a juvenile, fresh quality of enjoyment apparent in his manner. I referred to Albert Wolff, composer of the music for the "Blue Bird" opera. A sparkle came into Maeterlinck's eyes. He was thinking of their last bout. The smile spread into delightful lines of enjoyment in his ruddy face—all the more full-blooded because of the whiteness of his hair. With his fists doubled, he explained exactly how he landed his knockout blow. And with a boyish delight in perfect annihilation, he told how Wolff, that evening, had to direct his orchestra sporting a swollen lip given him by the author of "Wisdom and Destiny."

On deck, in brown overcoat, belted in at the waist, with a scarf of harmonising color, and a crush hat which hid the breadth of forehead, he was a massive figure of health and vigor. Later I saw him in a white flannel suit, with a small stripe of color in it, and his hair, brushed forward and in a sweep across the forehead, gave to his face a distinctly Flemish cast. Then I saw him at the "Blue Bird" ball in evening clothes, and the boyish face was pale and the eyes were sad, and the ribbon of the French Academy clung modestly to the lapel of his coat. Beethoven's "Consolation" would have been appropriate music at that moment.

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FORESEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR ITALY

Dr. Dennis, Our Commercial Attache, Discusses Her Needs And Resources

GETTING ON A PEACE BASIS

Revival Already Seen In Some Industries As Labor Troubles Subside

By CHARLES H. GRASTY
(*New York Times*)

Rome, Jan. 3.—Premier Nitti himself is not more optimistic over Italy's economic possibilities and the value of American co-operation in working them out than is Dr. Alfred P. Dennis, Commercial Attache of the American Embassy, who has been here for the past year representing the United States on the business and industrial side. They agree that while Italy has come out of the war with a heavy burden of debt and with a population that is to all outward appearances impoverished and discontented, the situation is fundamentally sound and promising. The immediate future of the country is discouraging to a man of superficial view, and particularly to an investor who is looking for quick returns. It is not so to a man of foresight who views things in their true perspective. Italy is passing through painful financial and industrial difficulties, but not a bit worse than the crises she has successfully met in the past. Five per cent Italian Treasury bonds, which at one time in the history of modern Italy sold below 40, are at par today. Royal Treasury 5s are selling around 90.

Twenty centuries of culture lie back of the people. The man who talks about Italy plunging into the abyss of Bolshevism does not know the Italian people, Dr. Dennis says. Fundamentally they are a hard thinking, conservative race and will probably be the first among the war-torn European peoples to recover.

The cessation of hostilities left the industrial system in a feverish and unwholesome state, but the transformation of productive processes to a peace basis is now going apace. Labor agitation has been stilled and with a cessation of strikes the curve of production is rapidly rising. An illustration may be taken from the steel industry. The Amsaldo, a prominent steel concern of the country, employing 30,000 workers, was turning out no less than 750 cannon per month when the armistice was signed, to say nothing of small arms and projectiles. Signor Perrone, President of the company, informed Dr. Dennis a few days ago that it would be impossible for his company to make guns of any kind at present. The mighty energies of this great munition concern have been entirely transformed within a few months and are now applied to the building of ships, locomotives and automobiles and to turning out electrical and railroad equipment.

COTTON AND SILK INDUSTRIES

"Another great Italian industry that has already gone back to top notch production is the cotton textile trade," continued Mr. Dennis. "The mills are running to capacity under the stimulus of high prices and eager markets. My attention has recently been called to a great cotton spinning mill near Milan that has been in successful operation since 1821 and has never known a strike. This mill is now running to capacity on a nine-hour day, although the eight-hour day has been generally accepted by employers of labor throughout the kingdom. It is interesting to note that the bulk of the one million bales of raw cotton required by the Italian mills is grown in the United States and, after passing through the Italian spinning and weaving mills, finds sale not only at home but also in the Balkans, the Black Sea ports and as far east as the Straits Settlements and China.

"Another flourishing industry is the production of silk. There is no finer silk through the complete industrial circle so they export it in raw form to States. Silk stockings are bought abroad by Italians when they have both the labor and raw material for producing them in their own country.

WHAT ITALY NEEDS

"There was a time when Italy, barring her raw cotton purchases, could have made shift to get along without any heavy call for American goods. The economic dislocations of the war however have committed Italy to American markets as never before. She has been a heavy buyer for wheat, meats, fats, coal, lumber and steel—to mention some of Italy's chief requirements in raw material. Every effort has been made to keep down the purchase of our manufactured goods. But certain of these things she must have. She can get along without our automobiles but she must have our shoes, typewriters and agricultural machinery. 'American shoes' has become a general term in Italy for excellence. The Italians import our shoe machinery but have never learned how to produce high class machine made shoes. Italy with her teeming population, the denest in Europe with the exception of Belgium, has outrun her food supply and produces only two-thirds enough bread to fill the hungry mouths of her children. The use of up to date American agricultural machinery would greatly increase her farm yields and cut down the expensive overseas importation of food stuffs. The importation of one simple agricultural implement, the American disc harrow, would in my opinion revolutionise the farming methods in the island of Sardinia where the system of tillage has practically undergone no change since the days of the Phoenician occupation.

"Unhappily Italy has very little at the present time to send us by way of footing the bill for the enormous purchases she must make from us. One naturally thinks of Italian cheese, macaroni and olive oil as attractive exports to the United States. This old-time trade is for the moment dead. Italy hasn't enough of these foodstuffs to go around the home table. She exports some citrus fruits, raw silk, beautiful marble, hemp, sumac for tanning purposes and citric acid, but on the whole few products of nature and fewer products of art. The chief exportable article in Italy today is manpower. I mean by this the strong labor of her young sons who in the past have gone to our country and helped enrich us by digging our tunnels, mining our coal and surfacing our railroads.

HER GREAT NATIONAL ASSET

"Italy is the only one of the great European belligerents that has come out of the war with more manpower than when she went into it. She lost half a million men on the field of battle but this loss was more than compensated for by the return of reservists from foreign lands and the practical arrest for three years of the streams of immigration. Italy is probably richer in capable manpower than any like portion of the surface of the earth today. We have here eager, abundant labor, touched in many instances with a genius for artistic creation of what might be called the small articles of handwrought art which deserve to be better known and more largely bought in the United States.

"Next to a wealth of man power I would mention the water resources of Italy as a national asset. The country is practically without native coal, but as a recompense nature has supplied immense reserves of power in the form of falling water. A great accession to this form of national wealth has just come to Italy in an abundance of unharnessed mountain torrents of the former Austrian Provinces of Trentino and Upper Adige. It is estimated that the potential energy of Italy's waterfalls transformed into electric energy would be quite sufficient to furnish driving power for the great factories of Lombardy and Piedmont, as well as to electrify the entire railroad system of Northern Italy.

"A man of faith who is willing to sow over here will one day reap. Americans with courage enough to circumvent the present adverse exchange difficulties by giving credits for establishing industries partly owned by Americans on Italian soil should be making a good long-time investment. We may not need the Italian market today for our goods but five years hence we may need it very badly. The time to go after the market is not five years hence."

I have quoted Dr. Dennis at some length because these are the considerations which Nitti is known to put above all others in his effort to make peace terms in agreement with America.

BOMBAY BEAUTY ADORNS LONDON

Maharanee Of Takari Is Admired Alike For Her Beauty And Her Rare Jewels

London, January 4.—One of the most charming women who ornament society is the Maharanee of Takari, a small principality in the Province of Bombay. The Maharanee is of the finest type of East Indian pulchritude; her eyes, now flashing, now languorous, excite the highest admiration. Although dignified, as becomes her rank, she does not lack animation, and can even be naive, but without affectation.

It is doubtful whether her native costume or the latest Parisian gown is more becoming to her. As if her beauty needed adornment, she posseses splendid jewels; her pearls are particularly rare.

She is welcomed by the most aristocratic hostesses, and her welcome is the warmer, perhaps, to prove England's appreciation of the fine part the loyal East Indian rulers and their subjects played in the World War.

DARING DRESSES HALT WEDDING

Some Ultra-Modern Paris Fashions Prove Too Lively For Wear At Church Ceremony

Paris, January 4.—So exggerated have become styles of women's dress in this country that not infrequently do priests interfere and call upon women to dress with a little more caution. What would happen if priests peeped into dancing halls cannot be said, but it is to be presumed that the next Sunday's sermon would be a scathing attack on dressmakers and the women who wear their models.

But that which can be said is that in more than one case priests here have refused to marry women until they have changed their dress. This happened quite recently. A bride all bedecked in white stood at the altar only to be told to go home and change or alter her dress if she wanted to be married at church.

It appears she wore a white satin dress, the bottom of which barely hid her knees. She wore thin silk stockings. The top of the dress was deeply cut away, showing so much of her chest that the worthy priest was shocked. Even a large bouquet of orange blossoms tucked in at the bottom of the V cutaway could not induce him to alter his mind.

The bride went away and returned a few days later draped in a long, loose fitting satin garment which held her tight at the throat and reached her ankles.

It was plain to see that she was not at her ease, and emerging from the church after the wedding ceremony she gave one long sigh and rushed her carriage to her home, where she doubtless donned her former attire.

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Heng Sheng Rice Shop, French Concession.

Bricklayer Puts In Claim To Dumbarton Peerage

John G. Rackstraw Aspires To A Seat In The House Of Lords And A Rent-Roll Of $180,000—A Rival Litigant Is Mrs. Margaret Jones, Who Asserts More Direct Descent

London, Jan. 8.—If John G. Rackstraw, erstwhile bricklayer of Sunderland, can establish his claim to the peerage of Dumbarton and estate of Burnbrae, carrying with it the title of Lord Lennox, he will give up his trowel and sit on one of the red-leather covered benches in the House of Lords, with a top hat cocked a bit on one side of his head in the accepted House of Lords manner. No women having as yet got into the House of Lords, the peers can still comfortably wear their toppers.

But Rackstraw the bricklayer has a long way to go before it will be decided whether or not he is Lord Lennox, especially as there has been an eleventh-hour claimant to the title in the person of Mrs. Margaret Jones of Birkenhead. It is reputed that an annual rent roll of $180,000 goes with the title, and with it all the accustomed prestige of a peerage.

RELATED TO MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

Rackstraw tells his story thus:

"I remember as a lad that every night when I came home from school my old grandmother, who brought me up, used to tell me that I should be a nobleman one day. Her story was that my great-great-grand-mother was a descendant of the Douglas family of Scotland, and that we were really related to Mary Queen of Scots. She had but little money, but she made many sacrifices to keep me at school in order that I might get some education to fit me for the position to which I was entitled. For a time I acted as a school teacher, but I fell out with the headmaster and gave it up, and learned the trade of bricklaying, at which I have worked ever since."

One day, when Rackstraw's life seemed just one brick after another, he saw an advertisement in a London paper which flashed vividly on to his mind screen the story told him by his grandmother. This advertisement read:

Hay—Heirs-at-law of (1) Robert Hay, (2) James Hay, (3) John Hay, sons of Robert Hay, of Belmore, near Torrance, Stirlingshire, about 1809, should communicate with Bannatyne, Kirkwood, France & Co., 145, West George Street, Glasgow.

There was something else that gave Rackstraw a "hunch" that he was the man who, despite his proficiency in bricklaying, was destined to rightfully take his place in the nobility. Mrs. Rackstraw, his wife, had dreamed just about this time that she had been walking through a castle and a big estate in Scotland along with her eldest brother.

Rackstraw immediately began collecting evidence in support of his case.

ONLY THERE ELDERLY LADIES

"I make my claim," he said, "through my mother, Hannah Hay. Her father was a Scotsman who ran away from that country when twelve and came to live in Sunderland, where I was born. Through my mother I have a nearer claim to the estates than the present holders who are three elderly ladies belonging to a more distant branch of the family. The eldest is Miss Bryce Douglas, eighty-eight, and the other two are her sister, who is eighty and a niece, who is sixty."

Owing to shortness of money, Rackstraw said, he has been hard put to it to pursue his claim, but one of his sons, a draughtsman, has helped him. He estimates his cost up to date at $4,000. Rackstraw, who is a hale and hearty man of sixty, is optimistic about his claim.

"I am the heir, and there is no doubt about it," he declares. "I can trace my ancestry back to 1581, and I think I shall win."

Rackstraw's solicitor, John Andersin of Edinburgh, has informed him that the three women who are the present holders have withdrawn their defense, but now he must contest the claim of Mrs. Margaret Jones, who says she is a direct descendant of the Lennoxes and Grahams, and therefore more closely related in lineal descent to the last Lord Lennox of Dumbarton than the Hays, from whom, it is asserted, Rackstraw traces his forbears on his mother's side.

Mrs. Jones intimates there was always a family "hunch" that she ought to be in the peerage.

"I was always told by my family that I ought to be in the peerage," she says, "and a prediction made in 1716 that the estates, &c., would remain out of the family for 200 years before being successfully reclaimed was impressed upon my mind. We claim to have lost them to another section of the family during the troublous period of King James, but the predicted 200 years has now elapsed and I am trusting to regain my heritage. So far as I can gather our lineal descent has always been an open secret in the family, and many years ago I traveled to see the burial place of my Aunt Mary Graham.

"When I asked for it in the churchyard I was immediately shown Sir Robert Graham's tomb—the exact spot I had always understood her last resting place to be. That test of my early teaching proved correct by a complete stranger to me, established to my mind my claim to the peerage. The necessary wealth to fight my case has hitherto kept me aloof, together with the fact that I have no menfolk to take on the burden of the work. Matters have changed somewhat now, however, and I shall shortly be in a position, I hope, to contest the claim with Mr. Rackstraw. Inquiries have been begun and a letter has been despatched to the Court of Session."

ONE CLAIMANT WHO WON A TITLE

To establish a claim to a peerage it is necessary to go before the Committee on Privileges of the House of Lords, and that is where the claims of Rackstraw, the bricklayer, or Mrs. Jones must eventually be heard.

One of the most noted cases to come before the Committee on Privileges in recent years was that of Money Coutts, a wealthy man who sought fame as a poet, and who was able to establish his claim to the peerage and is now known as Lord Latymer, the banker.

On the other hand, a man named Hinton, who claimed to be Earl Poulett, lost his case. For several years Hinton was a spectacular character about the streets of London. He advertised his claim by means of a barrel organ and a large placard suspended from his neck, which asserted in big letters that he was the rightful Earl Poulett.

Another famous case was that of a man named Druce, who claimed to be the Duke of Portland, but his case never came before the Lords, it being established that he had no claim to the title, and, with it, the vast Portland fortune. Druce claimed that a man had been buried as the Duke of Portland, whereas the real Duke, his "grandfather," was alive and kept a bazaar. The allegation caused a sensation, and finally the Duke's body had to be disinterred. Before it was exhumed it was stated by relatives of the Duke that his body could be identified conclusively because certain documents had been buried with him, and these were found, as previously claimed. Druce, to finance his case, formed a company and sold bonds to pay the costs of his venture.

BRITISH PREMIER A WIDE READER

Sir George Riddell Recounts Lloyd George's Favorite Authors, And Newspapers

London, January 10.—The popular and genial Sir George Riddell, newspaper proprietor, and recently whipper-in for Mr. Lloyd George of the British press representatives at the Peace Conference, has been writing very interestingly about the literary tastes of his intimate friend the Prime Minister, in John o'London's Weekly—a very bright publication.

The general effect of the article is to convey that Mr. Lloyd George reads widely but not deeply. Oratory, ancient and modern, seems to attract him most. He reads the day-to-day speeches of his chief opponents, he recently read through the speeches of the late John Bright—a depository of radical pacifism—and he considers that Disraeli's attack on Sir Robert Peel as the finest example of parliamentary invective extant; a somewhat superficial judgment.

"He delights in a cause celebre just as much as the ordinary individual. He takes the keenest interest in how cases are conducted. He likes to point out what counsel might have said but did not say, how well he put his case, or how skilfully a witness evaded the searching question."

QUICK TO SEIZE THE POINT

Then, of course, he has to plough through reams of official documents and reports, and he has the surest hand in picking out the kernel or the defect which can be seized upon for dialectical purposes.

But his chief mental pabulum seems to be newspapers. He is interested in all sorts of newspapers except the technical ones, which he never reads. In motoring through the street he is an avid reader of the newspaper billboard, and cannot refrain from stopping to buy a copy of any paper that promises some striking piece of news, be it political or social. Indeed, it is quite notorious that no British Prime Minister, or Minister, for that matter, has ever devoted so much attention to systematically utilising the press.

Curiously enough, for a man with so large a shore of human interest in his composition, poetry has little attraction for him—except Welsh poetry—which may be attributed to the subordination of taste to patriotic duty. But he reads history, politics, travels and biography, though he does not care for "biology, physiology or psychology." He marks important passages with pencil, and Sir George Riddell says truly "that it would be interesting to look through his books and note the passages he has marked," but unfortunately our curiosity on that point is left unsatisfied.

"Apart from novels he has no favorite books except, perhaps, Macaulay's Essays and Lewes's "Robespierre.'" Sir George fails to mention it, but Robespierre is Mr. Lloyd George's favorite political hero, and when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer he hung a portrait of the "sea-green incorruptible" one in his room. They were both attorneys.

HIS FAVORITE NOVELISTS

He has read "The Cloister and the Hearth" seven or eight times, its purpose doubtless being agreeable to him as sometime a Welsh Calvinist. His favorite novelists are Scott, Dickens, Dumas, Conan Doylé, Stevenson, Lytton, Mayne Reid, Charles Reade, Fenimore Cooper, Mary Johnston, Locke, Jack London, Kipling, Weyman and so forth. When he is much struck by a book, he gives readings of outstanding passages in the family circle and "as he is a first class actor and mimic, these little readings are most entertaining."

He is also fond of expounding the Bible, "of which he has a far more detailed knowledge than any other book. He can quote from the Bible never-endingly. The characters are not to him purely religious. He sees them from the human point of view, and, indeed, there is an added and more intimate interest when you have been shown these Bible characters through the eyes of the Prime Minister." Lately he read Ibanez's four novels. His favorite character in fiction is Alan Breck in Stevenson's "Kidnapped."

He regards Gladstone as the greatest speaker he ever heard and holds that no one else ever came near him as an orator. "He had all the qualities—voice, gesture, appearance, enthusiasm, and his wonderful eyes." But he doesn't care for reading Gladstone's speeches, which, in fact, apart from the speaker's personality, are somewhat arid and involved.

AN ADMIRER OF LINCOLN

He considers Lincoln's Gettysburg speech perhaps the most striking ever delivered. He has a soft corner too for the late Joseph Chamberlain, whose speeches he often reads. "He says the early speech in which Chamberlain outlined his tariff reform policy one of the most skilful statements of a case he has ever seen." This was the speech in which Mr. Chamberlain went back on all his previous professions as a Free Trader. It marked moreover the beginning of his complete downfall.

"One of his chief pleasures is to steal away in the afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock and, coiled up on the sofa, spend half an hour with a book, half reading, half sleeping. When he does this he has the peculiar gift of throwing off all official cares and worries and becoming completely absorbed in the book. Then he returns to work quite fresh, bright, and full of enthusiasm."

Finally, he cares nothing for problem stories, or psychological studies, or for stories with an unhappy ending.

Women Beautified By 'Wholesome Chow'

London, Jan. 10.—American women will be interested to know that roast beef and potatoes, the most solid food, the plainest cooking are highly conducive to feminine beauty. Certainly this is the opinion of a famous specialist on beauty who numbers in his clientele some of the loveliest actresses and most pulchritudinous aristocrats.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water.
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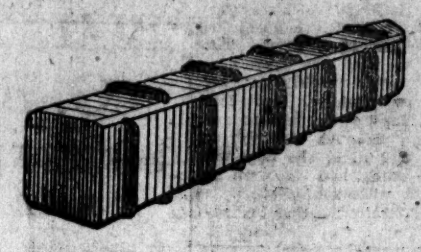
The Standard Concrete Reinforcement
Rolled from new billet, conforming with the American Manufacturers' Standard Specifications
Square Bars always carried in Stock.
Sizes—¼", ⅜", ½", ⅝", ¾", and 1".
Estimates prepared by our Concrete Engineers.
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Telephone Central 778.
Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu, Hongkong, Kalgan, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Harbin,
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Have They Any Wrinkles?
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Henry The Tailor,
7-8 Seward Road, Hongkew
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A TRIAL SOLICITED
Satisfaction guaranteed

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
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For all Industrial and Household Purposes
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What pleasure there is in having surfaces washable and sanitary, in having them protected, and, more important still, in having them stay in that condition for the longest possible time? For the many finishing jobs about the home, there is a proper SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FINISH. When the outside of the house is to be painted or entire rooms to be decorated there are suitable SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS, VARNISHES, STAINS OR ENAMELS that will exactly suit your painter's need.
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Industry's painting demands are many. Ships, railway engines, coaches and equipment: factories, machinery and the manufactured product itself, all are innumerable opportunities for the practical and economical service that SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FINISHES can provide.
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P21

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Laou Kung Mow Report

Report for presentation at the 26th ordinary meeting of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., to be held at the offices of the general managers on Thursday, February 26, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The directors submit their report together with the accounts of the company, for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1919.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account at the close of the year, including Tls. 4,485.73 brought forward, and Tls. 4,625.36 sundry receipts from 1918 accounts, amount to Tls. 899,383.24 which the directors recommend be dealt with as follows:

	Tls.	Tls.
To pay a dividend of Tls. 50 per share on 8,000 shares.		400,000.00
To place to depreciation of mill buildings	40,107.00	
To place to depreciation of Plant and Machinery ..	105,198.84	
To place to depreciation of weaving machinery	20,970.32	
To place to depreciation of land improvements	5,000.00	
To place to depreciation of furniture ...	1,307.64	
		172,583.80
To development reserve		150,000.00
To Dividend reserve		80,000.00
To bonus to foreign staff.		4,500.00
To donation to disabled soldiers' fund ..	3,500.00	
To donation to St. Luke's Hospital	1,500.00	
To donation to Shantung Road Hospital	1,500.00	
		6,500.00
To general mangers, Commission on profits		83,241.37
To carry forward to a new account.		2,558.07
		Tls. 899,383.24

DIRECTORS:

Messrs. E. I. Ezra and Chung Liang-yue retire in rotation as required by the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election.

To confirm the appointment of Mr. K. Yebara as a Director.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews again offer themselves for re-election as the Company's auditors.

C. M. BAIN, Directors.
E. I. EZRA, "
ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 16th February, 1920.

A Chat With Victor Emmanuel

BY C. U. CLARK

Interviewing royalty is not wholly satisfactory. So when I had climbed the palm-lined staircases of the Quirinal and waited in the anteroom chatting with officers of King Victor Emmanuel's personal staff, all I could do was to hope that his Majesty would lead the conversation along lines on which he might properly be quoted.

Presently the door opened and two distinguished Italian politicians came out. The King had accompanied them to the threshold, shook hands with them and then with me, and led me to a chair, while he sat down on a sofa.

The King followed the routine of an ordinary officer throughout the war, and, as he goes early to bed, is an early riser. He still follows this practice of early morning work in time of peace. It certainly agrees with him. He is the picture of health, with a weather-beaten face, keen blue eyes, and a very taking smile.

Though short, he is long-waisted, so that when seated he would be taken for a man of over medium height, and his soldierly bearing adds to the effect.

He turned the conversation to Rumania, asking me several questions about the situation there. "We are fortunate in Italy," he said, "in having no Jewish problem. We have no prejudice, nor have I ever seen signs of discrimination against them in any sphere of life. A man may become prominent in public service like our present Attorney General, I think you call it [the King's English is admirable], without our even knowing he is a Jew, and if we do know it our opinion and our treatment of him are not in the least affected. We have only 40,000 of them in a population of over 35,000,000. They furnish perhaps more than their share of distinguished men."

I told him I was glad to see that the newspaper reports of prejudice against Americans in Italy were exaggerated. Rome was full of the boys from the North Dakota, the warship which had brought over Ambassador di Cellere's body, and they were being delightfully entertained and evidently having a grand time.

"No," he said, "you will see no feeling against Americans in Italy. Why should there be? We all have the warmest recollections of their whole-hearted aid to us throughout the war, and hope for closer relations through peace.

I asked him if he found time to keep up his interest in ancient coins, for King Victor Emmanuel is an authority in numismatics, and has one of the finest private coin collections in existence.

"Oh, yes," he said; "of course, I am too busy to give much thought to it, but there is always time, after all, and I keep picking up interesting things."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America via Moji	Kokura Maru	..	..	..	..	m20.00	19.30
S'ria, M'ria, D'ren via Tsingtau	Kobe Maru	..	..	..		10.00	9.30
TOMORROW							
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, February 22.							
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Honskong and Canton	do	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
Monday, February 23.							
Manila direct	Nile	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Japan via Kobe	Kaga Maru	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tuesday, February 24.							
Chefoo	Hsinkong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila Direct	Fushimi M.	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Wednesday, February 25.							
Chefoo and Tientsin	Wosang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Kwongsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, February 26.							
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe via U. S. A.	Korea Maru	..	..	m9.00	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe	Korea Maru	..	..	12.00	..	..	11.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. S. & Europe	do	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	do	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
DINNER DANCE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 21st, 1920
commencing at 8 p.m.
SPECIAL DINNER DE LUXE $3.00
Engagement Extraordinary
(Saturday only)
Several members of the
JULIAN ELTINGE REVUE CO.
have consented to appear after the performance in new Songs and Dances
(Courtesy Mr. J. D.Barlon)
2 ORCHESTRAS 2
JULIAN ELTINGE JAZZ ORCHESTRA
and
ASTOR HOUSE JAZZ ORCHESTRA
Book your table now. Entrance complimentary
Phone North 908 and North 200
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

BELGIAN KINGDOM

5% National Loan of Francs 2.500.000.000.

Subscriptions to the above loan will be received by the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger from this date and up to 3rd March, 1920.

The following particulars have been received:

Bonds of 500 francs each.
Bearing interest at 5% p.a.
The bonds are issued at 499 francs and redeemable in 75 years by yearly drawings at 750 francs.
First drawing to take place 1st March, 1921.
Conditions of payment:
Frs. 100 when subscribing and Frs. 399 on 10th May, 1920

say Frs. 499 in all.
Loan free of all taxes.
For further particulars apply to:
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger S.A. (Belgian Bank)
who will quote special favourable rates.
27756

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six percent. Debentures (1909).

The Debentures Transfer Register will be closed from 24th instant to 29th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
27979

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
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Shanghai Benevolent Association Lottery

NOTICE is hereby given that five tenth-parts of a lottery ticket bearing the number 25504, which has been declared by the above Association to be the winning number of the 1st prize drawn at the last or 15th drawing of the said Association's monthly lotteries on 2nd February, 1920, was on the 6th day of February lost on or about the neighbourhood of Foochow Road, Shanghai at 8 a.m. in the morning.

Any person finding the same is required to communicate with the undersigned, when a suitable reward will be given. Any person finding the same and attempting to dispose of it will be liable to prosecution. Similar advertisements have been inserted in the native press, and the loss has been reported to the Head Office so that the ticket is valueless except to the true owner.

ZIA MOW YUE.
(謝茂裕)
Room No. 311,
Lao Soo Dai Lodging House,
老蘇臺旅館
Foochow Road, Shanghai.
27901

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.
27727

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

CHINA PRODUCE

Gentleman recommended for position of trust as Dept. Manager, Agent, buyer or seller. Has ability and unusual practical knowledge of hairnets, strawbraid, beancake, oils, tallows, groundnuts, walnuts, etc. and of places of production. Apply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.

MA CHANG KEE
(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke, French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.
27452

French Government Loan 1920
5 %

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions to the above loan up to the 20th of March, 1920.

Bonds of 100 Francs will be redeemed within 60 years at 150 Francs each by half-yearly drawings.

Interest at the rate of 5% will be payable twice a year, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

The Bonds will be free of any tax.

French Rente 3½% and "Bons" and "Obligations" de la Defense Nationale, as well as coupons due or to fall due in the course of the present half-year on these securities will be accepted in payment.

The best conditions of exchange will be given by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
29, The Bund.
27854

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Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.
27740

NEW 5 %
FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:
(a) either in full on application at 100, or
(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:
Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
" 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
" 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
" 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
27427

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

Dr. M. N. Katzen, M. D.
Consulting hours: 12—2 p.m. and 5—7 p.m.

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.
Consulting hours: 10—12 a.m. and 3—5 p.m.
Office: 12, NANKING ROAD
Telephone Central 3214
Residence: 45, BOONE ROAD
Telephone North 2035
27802

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Dr.R. Holper M.D.
Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)
Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.
27310

The Oriental Hospital
Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.
Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Road.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.
21666

Municipal Notification
No. 2647.
7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.
Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.
27757

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—
(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filing with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

MUSK
(TONQUIN)
When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

Tonnage for South Africa & America.
S. S. "TOSA MARU"
leaving Kobe the middle of March.
For Buenos Ayres via Capetown, Durban, Santos and Rio de Janeiro.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
EXPORT DEPARTMENT.
Tel. North 167 and 1155.
28010

For Rent at Peitaiho
Rev. J. H. Pyke's
House at Rocky Point
Two stories, each with verandahs; six rooms electric lighted, comfortably furnished.
Centrally located near Station and best beach.
Rocky Point Assn. 1 Victoria Terrace, Tientsin
27989

THE SWEETMEAT CASTLE
ESTABLISHED 1865
Pastry-Cooks, Confectioners and Provision Importers have removed to
No. 16 NANKING ROAD, Entrance Szechuen Road
Telephone No. Central 1218
Just Received
Pure Honey, Caramels, Marshmallows, Chewing Gums.
27839

Chinese Government Railways, TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE,

Notification No. 293.

Chinese (Lunar) New Year Holidays

CURTAILMENT OF TRAIN SERVICE (194/37).

During the Chinese (Lunar) New Year Holidays from 20th to 24th February inclusive, the following trains only will be run:

Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 between Tientsin and Pukow.
Mail trains Nos. 3 and 4 between Tientsin and Pukow.
Local trains Nos. 7 and 8 between Tsinanfu and Hsuchowfu.
Branch line trains Nos. 18 and 19 between Yenchowfu and Tsiningchow.
Branch line trains Nos. 23 and 24 between Lincheng and Tsaochuang.
Goods trains will be run when necessary.

Regular train service will be resumed on and after 25th February, 1920.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, 11th February, 1920. 27989

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4668.

H. C. WANG
General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist

Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Thiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Poudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Staeb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,983.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
222 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines	
Shanghai	Manila	
Peking	Cebu	
Tientsin		
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements	
Hankow	Singapore	
Hongkong		
Canton	Dominican Republic	
Manchuria	Santo Domingo	
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris	
India	Sanchez	
Bombay	Santiago	
Calcutta	Puerto Plata	
Rangoon		
Japan	Panama	
Yokohama	Panama	
Kobe	Colon	
Java		
Batavia		
Soerabaya		

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
	Maracaibo
Belgium	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juan
Pernambuco	Colombia
Porto Alegre	Medellin
Rio de Janeiro	Russia
Santos	Moscow
Sao Paulo	Petrograd
Chile	Trinidad
Santiago	Port of Spain
Valparaiso	

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Fengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

T. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1325

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

As a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

We shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

Your business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

Provisions, Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market complied on February 17, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	18-20
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	25-30

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	each	60-90
Hare	„	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	80-1.10
Partridge	„	40-45
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Teal	„	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	18-20
Bananas	„	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	14-16
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-6
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	20-25
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$3.50-$4.00
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	15-18
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 500 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

R. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up.... „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernette

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

		Yen
Capital	Subscribed	100,000,000
„	Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve	Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Shimonoseki
Chanchun	Mukden	Singapore
Dairy	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
Harbin	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Permata Rubber Estate Meeting

The ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd. was held yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

Mr. J. Frost took the chair and he was supported by Messrs. T. H. Harris and J. H. Osborne, directors, and other shareholders representing in all 4151 shares.

Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting by the secretary, the chairman said:

"The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. In the report your Directors as in previous years have given you as much information as possible and thus leaving very little for me to tell you.

"You are all, I am sure, well acquainted with the vast improvement in the present state of the rubber industry as compared with that existing at the date of my speech to you last year when I must admit that the tale of woe I was compelled to tell you gave me as little pleasure in the telling as it gave you in the hearing. My advice to you then was to hope and trust that our industry would come into its own.

"I am now pleased to tell you that this position is apparently arriving and the present market price, given moderate conditions of labor and climate, will enable us to make at least a reasonable profit in Straits dollars. There is however a factor; one with which you are all familiar that has a very evil influence on the profits of companies like ours, viz., exchange—I will say nothing further on this point because I expect most of you have heard as much as you want to on this very troublesome question during the last 12 months.

YEAR SHOWS PROFIT

"The increase of 17,587 pounds in the output over the estimate of 65,000 pounds is a very satisfactory feature and is equal to 27%. The estimated output for the present year is 80,000 pounds and an extract from our agents report on this matter is as follows:

"'Should labor conditions generally show an improvement I have every confidence that this crop will be slightly exceeded.'

"The all-in cost I am pleased to tell you shows a decrease of 2½d being 1/2½d per pound as against 1/5d for last year.

"You will notice in the revenue account an item under the heading of war tax. This is in respect of the last two months of 1918, and such a charge I hope will not appear in the accounts again.

"Under the heading assessment, the increase of $345 is in terms of the lease under which your property is held.

"The year's working shows a profit of $4,563.24. This might have been pleasanter reading had not that element of exchange interferred but in spite of very adverse circumstances, upon examination of the accounts I think you will agree with me that the Company is in a sound financial position.

"A new medical scheme has been passed for the settlement o Malacca enforcing all estates over 25 acres in area to contribute towards resident medical officer from January last. This I consider is a step in the rgiht direction; Labor calls for humane treatment and a healthy labor force is essential if good work is required, without which low costs are impossible.

"I cannot do better I think than quote one of our agents' concluding paragraphs of their report dated November 20, last: 'The Estate is in a very satisfactory for the coming year are most promising.'

"Before closing, I should like to place on record our thanks for the valuable services of the Company's agents, Messrs. Sime, Darby & Co., Ltd. in Malacca and Mr. Slee our secretary in Shanghai."

No questions being asked the following resolutions were put and adopted:

That the director's report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 31, 1919, as printed and circulated, be adopted. Proposed by Mr. J. Frost, seconded by Mr. T. H. Harris.

That Mr. T. H. Harris be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. J. H. Osborne, seconded by Mr. Wm. McMurray.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Mathews be re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a fee of Tls. 300. for Shanghai and Malacca. Proposed by Mr. Wm. McMurray and seconded by Mr. K. H. Martin.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 18.—Exchange quotations:

London	48.25
New York	14.31
Belgium	103.75
Spain	230.45
Italy	78
Switzerland	230
French War Loans:	
3 percent	57.80
4 percent 1917	71.65
4 percent 1918	71.30
5 percent	87.75

Amusements

APOLLO THEATRE

Wednesday February 25th

The Jewish Dramatic-Operette Company

will stage the famous operette, entitled

"Die Beude Koonilemels"

(The Two Koonilemels)

by A. GOLDFADEN

A good Comedy, told in 5 Parts, with Songs

Prices: $1, $2, and $3.

TEA DANSANT
THIS AFTERNOON
5:00 p.m. to 7:15 p.m.
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
AUGMENTED JAZZ ORCHESTRA
MESSRS. PHIL FISHER AND DAVID BASSETT
Violin & Saxaphone Jazz Artists
Courtesy Julian Eltinge

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road
DAILY
PROGRAMME
JAPANESE Drama and Comedy

LAST 3 PERFORMANCES
IN SHANGHAI
LYCEUM Friday and Saturday
February 20th and 21st
JULIAN ELTINGE
AND HIS AMERICAN REVUE
New Program Entirely
SEATS $3, $2, 1.—Booking at Moutries
NOTE SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY
EVERY SEAT - - - - $1.50

A. H. WOODS PRESENTS
FANNIE WARD IN "COMMON CLAY"
PATHE SPECIAL FEATURE IN SEVEN PARTS
THE HARVARD PRIZE PLAY WHICH RAN A SOLID YEAR AT THE REPUBLIC THEATRE, NEW YORK

"My girl can't go that pace and live here—I'm through with you—Out you go to where you belong, the gutter!"

A THRILLER OF CITY LIFE
—WITH A WOMAN AS THE VICTIM

It awakens in the breast of the spectator that pity which Dr. Gilbert Murray says "is the Kingdom of Heaven within us fighting against the brute power of the world."

"When Lovely Woman Stoops to Folly"

APOLLO THEATRE
FEBRUARY
26th, 27th, 28th and 29th

TO-DAY 3 p.m.
GLADYS HULETTE in **"POTS and PANS PEGGIE"**
5 Part Comic-Drama — Another nice Hulette.

TONIGHT
TOMORROW AND THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW AT 9.15
FLORENCE REED
in
"THE STRUGGLE EVERLASTING"
6-part Gripping Drama

SATURDAY 4 p.m.
"CODE of the YUKON"
MATINE Sunday 3 p.m.
THE GREATEST PATHE Serial Picture
"BOUND and GAGGED"
Ep. 1st & 2nd.

MONDAY 23rd and 24th
GEORGE SEITZ and MARGUERITE COURTOT
IN
"BOUND and GAGGED" in TEN absorbingly interesting Episodes of THRILLS and EXCITEMENT. Pathé Serial containing Romance, Comedy and Stunts.
Episode 3rd: **"Snared"**
Episode 4th: **"An Unwilling Princess"**
and other interesting Films

ISIS THEATRE Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road.
THE BEST MOVING PICTURE HOUSE IN SHANGHAI
Friday, Saturday and Sunday
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
The most thrilling, exciting, adventurous and wonderful girl detective photoplay
"PROTEA IV"
1st, 2nd and 3rd Episodes.
Also Showing
CHARLES CHAPLIN in
"A DOG'S LIFE"
3 parts
The first of Chaplin's Million Dollar Comedies
SPECIAL MATINEES
In response to numerous requests
"THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS"
will be screened on Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m. for three days only.
Please do not lose your last chance; be in seats prompt to time.
Prices: Box seat 50 cts, Dress Circle 40 cts, 1st Stall 30 cts, 2nd Stall 20 cts.
Monday next: "PORTEA IV" 4th, 5th and the final episodes.
Special Matinees: "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
FOR
Chinese New Year Holidays
AT THE
Victoria Theatre
SHOWING THE UNRIVALLED FAVORITE OF THE SCREEN
MARY PICKFORD
IN
"LITTLE PAL"
FIVE PARTS

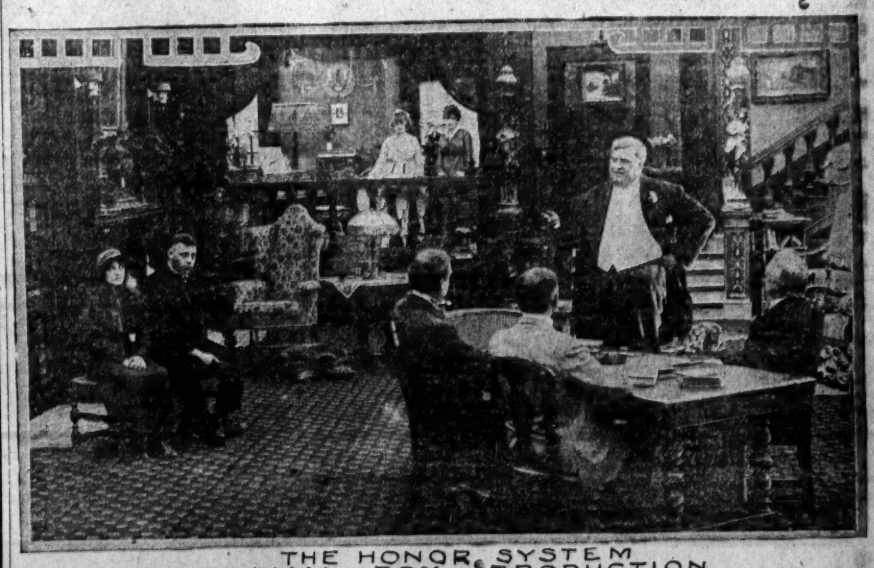
AND
Charlie Chaplin
"CHARLIE'S PICNIC"
TWO PARTS
USUAL CINEMA PRICES

MATINEE On Friday, February 20th, at 5.13 p.m.
Showing "MARTHA of the LOWLANDS"

MATINEE On Saturday, 21st, at 3.15 p.m.
Showing "LITTLE PAL" and "CHARLIE'S PICNIC"

MATINEE On Sunday, with CHARLIE CHAPLIN
"THE MOON CHILD"
and
"THE COMMANDING OFFICER"
FOUR PARTS

WILLIAM FOX
PRESENTS
on Friday, Feburary 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd
IN A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
R. A. WALSH'S MASTER-DRAMA
"THE HONOUR SYSTEM"
IN TEN PARTS



THE HONOR SYSTEM
WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION

DAZZLING IN ACTION
GORGEOUS IN SCENES
WORLD-WIDE IN APPEAL
MARVELLOUS IN EXECUTION
This sensational cine-melodrama, "The Honor System," which has set all New York talking and has had a four months' run at the Lyric Theatre, Broadway and Forty-second Street.
SPECIAL MUSIC—ADMISSION PRICES: $1.50 and $1.00
MATINEES On Saturday, 21st and Sunday, 22nd, at 3.15
MATINEE TO-DAY at 3.15
Showing a Complete New Programme

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung,** Capt. W. McIllwain, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah,** Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung,** Capt. Monkman, will leave from Watung Wharf on **Monday, Feb. 23,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo,** 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, February 24,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. **Tafoo Maru,** Captain Y. Tanignchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, February 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenyi,** Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 24,** at about Midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Waishing,** 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Wednesday, Feb. 25,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru,** Capt. A. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, February 25,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA,** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Str. **Kutwo** Capt. Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, February 26,** at about Midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** Tel. Central 241.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru,** Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, February 26,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo,** Capt. Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, February 27,** at about Midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.** Tel. Central 241.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi,** Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on **Sunday** noon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen,** Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Sunday,** at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONGN AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yingchow,** Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, February 22** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang,** Captain W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, February 26,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on **Wednesday, March 3,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru,** Capt. A. Kakaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo Wharf on **March 4,** at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru,** Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo Wharf on **MARCH 11th.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **The OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Suma Maru,** Capt. A. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **February 23.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming** Capt. Mackinnon, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien,** Capt. B. A. Thomson, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, February 26,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Capt. H. A. Walker, will leave from Watung Wharf on **Thursday, February 26.** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **March 4,** at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4233, 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Korea Maru,** Captain M. Jin, will be despatched on **Thursday, February 26.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA,** T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Africa Maru,** Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **4th March.** Through Bills of lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on or about the middle of **MARCH.** For Freight plase apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

NEW YORY VIA PANAMA, JAPAN PORTS, AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Str. **Amur Maru,** Capt. T. Konishi, will be despatched from the Shanghai wharf on **April 3.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHSOEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9:30 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R. V. F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, February 24, 1x20

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12:30 p.m.

Thursday, February 26, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Sunday, March 7, 1920

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Amazone will leave the M. M. jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Reports

18.—The anticyclone of Japan decreases, while the continental one increases considerably. Low pressure between Kiusiu and the Loochoos. Snow in Chihli, overcast weather elsewhere. Local calms on the coasts of Fukien and Kwangtung; very unsteady breezes along the rest of the coast.

19.—Weather still overcast, but improving. Moderately E. breezes The pressure continues to rise.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
1 C.	Feb. 12	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
B.N.B.	Jan. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
O. D.	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
Y. P. D.	Jan. 10	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
10 P.	Jan. 10	Saga	Jan. gun-boat
O. D. W.	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat
1 C.	Feb. 17	Toba	Jap. gun-boat
2 C.	Feb. 18	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "KASHMIR" 4th March
S.S. "BANCA" (cargo only) 12th March

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
DUNERA 10th March

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" 24th February

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "EASTERN" 28th February

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "LUENYI" .....sails midnight, February 24th
S.S. "WUCHANG" .....sails midnight, February 25th
S.S. "POYANG" .....sails midnight February 26th
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "FENGTIEN" .....sails on or about, February 25th
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....sails on or about, February 25th

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ....Via Amoy, sails Feb. 26th, daylight.
S.S. "CHENAN" .....Via Swatow, sails Feb. 28th, daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" .....sails February 28th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....Under overhaul

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Tel. Nos: Agents,
Passengers: Central No. 401. French Bund.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,		Middle of Mar.
This steamer will not call at Marseilles.				
*ALTAI MARU ...	15,000	T. Fuchigami,		End of April

FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York

*AMUR MARU	15,000	T. Konishi,	April 1	April 3
*HAVANA MARU ..	15,000		Middle of April	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 3	Mar. 4

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU	12,000	K. Komiya,	Mar. 10	Mar. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).

SUMA MARU	2,000	A. Kawaguchi,	Feb. 22	Feb. 24
KOHOKA MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Mar. 2	Mar. 4

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUWA MARU, ...	3,000	A. Kawoguchi,	Mar. 2	Mar. 4

*Fully booked for passage.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "CROSS KEYS" .....Sails About MAR. 1
S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA" .....Sails About MAR. 8

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "MONTAGUE" .....Sails About MAR. 1
S.S. "ABERCOS" .....Sails About MAR. 20

FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE" ..... Early March

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT — FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1843 — 83, Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 24		

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai about	Leave for San Francisco
WEST MINGO	in port	March 15
WEST SEQUANA	in port	March 17

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Colusa	May 9

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 — Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	February 26 1920
TENYO MARU	March 14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signal, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
Telephone No. 3229.

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED
Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK — GREEN STAR LINE NEW YORK
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
Colorado Springs*	In port	Colorado Springs*	Mar. 1
West Ison†	In port	West Cactus*	
West Jessap†	Mar. 8	(If sufficient inducement offe	
West Segovia*	" 20		

* San Francisco † Seattle
Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Can
BALTIMORE VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Moreland and Fortnightly	Apr. 15	Moreland and Fortnightly	Apr. 19

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China. — SHANGHAI OFFI 7, Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 255
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres. — J. S. EMENS, Ag
Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD
Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "CHINA" Sailings cancelled until further notice
S.S. "NILE" .....MARCH 5th
S.S. "NANKING" .....MARCH 26th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" Sailings cancelled until further notice
S.S. "NILE" .....FEB. 23rd
S.S. "NANKING" .....MAR. 13th
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 — Cable Address: "CHIMAIL."

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice
Next sailings:—
S.S. "PERSIA" February
*S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
* Carrying Passengers.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building — Telephone, Central 1693

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S.S. "HATCHIE" .....March 10
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" .....March 25
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board
For rates and further particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. — Telephone C. 1471
26779

CP OS
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. Russia	Mar. 18	Emp. Asia	Mar. 8
Monteagle	Mar. 27	†Monteagle	Mar. 11
Emp. of Japan	Apr. 1	*Via Manila	
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 10	† To Hongkong direct.	

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD
ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.
For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 183

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 20
ATSUTA	16,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Mar. 1

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

TOBA MARU ..... 15,000 Capt. G. Ohta, End of March

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

DAKAR MARU .... 13,000 Capt. End of March

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 2
FUSHIMI MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 22

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TOTTORI MARU ...	13,500	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Feb. 26

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

WAKANOURA M. ..	5,500	Capt. K. Tsukada,	Feb. 27
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Mar. 5
CHIKUGO MARU ..	5,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Mar. 9

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	Feb. 26

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KOKURA MARU ..	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 21
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. S. Saeaki,	Feb. 25
YAWATA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Feb. 28
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Mar. 3

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Mar. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Via divostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA STEAMSHIP CO.

Sailing to Australian Ports from Hongkong Via Manila and Sandakan

Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Trans-Shipments to New Zealand and South Sea Islands.

The up-to-date steamship

"Victoria" - - - - about February 29th

"Gabo" - - - - via Saigon March 8th

(Cargo only)

SPECIAL SAILING FROM SHANGHAI.

s. s. HWAH-PING

leaves Shanghai for above ports

On or about March 2nd

(Subject to Alteration)

Steamers fitted throughout with electricity, all up-to-date equipment for passengers' comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine. Wireless.

For particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

AGENTS

Tel. Cent. 2727 Chekiang & Nanking Roads.

27910

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Acme	Jan.	14
Shinyo Maru	Jan.	18
Nanking	Jan.	20
West Conab	Jan.	21
Colombia	Feb.	1
West Hepburn	Feb.	3
Satanta	Feb.	7
Broad Arrow	Feb.	10
Grace Dollar	Feb.	16
West Selene	Feb.	17
For Tacoma		
Manila Maru	Jan.	23
Justin	Feb.	19
For Seattle		
Katori Maru	Jan.	22
Edmore	Jan.	28
Eastern Victor	Jan.	30
Suwa Maru	Feb.	8
For Portland		
Waban	Jan.	25
Wawalona	Jan.	25
For New York		
Atreus	Jan.	24
Celtic Prince	Jan.	24
Beremont Castle	Jan.	29
Ariosto	Feb.	11
For Vancouver		
Monteagle	Jan.	21
Empress of Asia	Jan.	24
M. S. Dollar	Jan.	25
Empress of Japan	Jan.	30
Bessie Dollar	Feb.	19
For Montreal		
Bessie Dollar	Jan.	28
For London etc.		
Borneo Maru	Jan.	11
Teiresias	Jan.	19
Inaba Maru	Jan.	22
Glenspey	Jan.	26
St. Francis	Feb.	3
Agapenor	Feb.	4
Kamo Maru	Feb.	7
Toyama Maru	Feb.	7
Somali	Feb.	9
Nagoya	Feb.	13
Elpenor	Feb.	13
For Liverpool		
Penang Maru	Jan.	14
Telamon	Jan.	18
Orestes	Jan.	28
Demodocus	Feb.	12
For Rotterdam		
Polyphemus	Feb.	10
For Hamburg		
Hudson Maru	Feb.	3
For Genoa		
Glenamoy	Feb.	1
Bessie Dollar	Feb.	19
For Marseilles		
Heathside	Jan.	13
Alfenas	Jan.	29
Meinam	Jan.	30
Scharnhorst	Feb.	14
Porthos	Feb.	15
For Trieste		
Nijni Novgorod	Jan.	28
Africa	Jan.	29
For Bombay		
Sangola	Jan.	31
Dilwara	Feb.	12
For Calcutta		
Gregory Apcar	Jan.	13
Muttra	Jan.	31
Takada	Feb.	19
For Java ports		
Tjisalak	Jan.	26
Tjikini	Feb.	16

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand write as follows in their Exchange Circular for week ending February 18:

Exchange.—During the week the price of silver in London advanced to 89½ pence for spot and 87½ pence for forward delivery, but the respective quotations today are 84⅝d. and 83¼d. Silver news from America has been lacking for several days past.

The week has been marked by very violent fluctuations in rates of exchange. T.T. on London dropped from 9/3 to 8/1, but subsequently re-acted to 8/8, and at the close of the market 8/11 was obtainable for February delivery. The chief factors responsible for the drop was the reluctance of the local banks to sell, owing to the almost entire absence of cover coupled with a heavy demand for T.T. On the 17th instant at turn came and under the influence of a considerable amount of export paper being thrown upon the market, and in the absence of forward demand, rates rapidly rose to today's quotations. The fall in the New York-London cross-rate from 344 to 335, and the reaction in the price of silver are also causes which have contributed to the recovery in the strength of the local exchange market. Rates at close were very firm.

The local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 34,309,000 is about 7 lakhs up, and the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $11,170,000 is an increase of 5 lakhs. The stock of U. S. silver dollars remains unchanged at $1,002,000. The s.s. "Nile," due here very shortly, is bringing silver amounting in value to about Tls. 8,500,000.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

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The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London dated the 12th instant.

Average Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet (2s. 9½d.)

Average Spot price standard quality First Crepe (2s. 9¼d.)

Ex warehouse (Singapore) 2/9, 2/9, market very quiet.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 19, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 8/8 = Tls. 2.3077
@ exch. 73.8 = Mex. $3.1270

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 146¼ = Tls. 68.38
@ exch. 73.8 = Mex. $92.66

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.525
Closing ..... Tls. 73.525

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 168

Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 185.000

Native Interest ..... Tls. —

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	84⅜d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Market Rate of Discount:	
3 m/s.	—
4 m/s.	—
6 m/s.	—
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 48.25	
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G.$3.36¼

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 8/8
London	Demand 8/8¼
India	T.T. 306
Paris	T.T. 2100
Paris	Demand 2103
New York	T.T. 146
New York	Demand 146¼
Hongkong	T.T. 66
Japan	T.T. 33
Batavia	T.T. 398
Singapore	T.T. 27

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London	4 m/s. Cdts. 9/–¾
London	4 m/s. Docy. 9/2
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 9/1
London	6 m/s. Docy. 9/2¼
Paris	4 ms. 2250
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 156¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 8/8 = Sh. Tls. 23.08

G.$50 @ exch. 146 = Sh. Tls. 34.25

Fr. 250 @ exch. 2100 = Sh. Tls. 11.90

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

At 2.30 p.m. rates declined to T.T. 8/5d.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 7,500 ..... = Tls. 100

Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $1.80

Exchange Shop Buying Rates

Mex. $2.35 for 100 Romanoff Roubles.

Nex. $1.80 for 100 Kerensky Roubles.

100 Old Roubles for buying $2.30

100 New Roubles for buying $1.80

100 Old Roubles for Selling $2.40

100 New Roubles for Selling $1.90

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 2.31	@	7/9¼	£1
,, 1	@	1593 Fr. 17.75	
,, 0.61	@	147¼ Gold	$1
,, 1	@	33¾ Yen	3.31
,, 1	@	15 Rupees	6.49
,, 1	@	— Roubles	—
,, 1	@	1.50 Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 19, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Anglo Javas Tls. 7.40 March

Kung Yik Cotton Tls. 45.00 Cash

Tls. 47.00 March

Shanghai Dock Tls. 165.50

UNOFFICIAL

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 340.00 March

Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 34.50 March

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$410 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390
North China	$160
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180
Yangtsze	$180 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 18¾ B.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$300
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$210 B.
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	200/– B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 16½ B.
Oriental Cons.	25/–
Raub	$1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	145 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 105 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 27½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 120 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 87 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 60 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 60 B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 16
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 520 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 450 B.
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 45½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 53 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$201
Green Island	$0½
Langkats	Tls. 11½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12 S.
Llewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford ...	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$82
Watson	$5½
Weeks	Tls. 11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.52½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5½
Cheng	Tls. 1 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 1¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Jula Kalumpong .	Tls. 4
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 10½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 2 B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 2½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.60
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.75 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.40 B.
Tebong	Tls. 12
Siobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 330
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13 S.
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 63 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 23
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 71
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 140

t. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 298

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J. W. MILLER Manager

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Tancred" - - - - - Feb. 25th
S.S. "Stanley Dollar" - - - - Feb. 29th
S.S. "West Harts" - - - - - Mar. 11th
S.S. "West Ira" - - - - - Mar. 29th

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Bessie Dollar" - - - - Feb. 19th
S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - Mar. 25th

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Stanley Dollar" - - - - Feb. 29th
S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - Mar. 25th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 20	—	New York	Moorish Prince	Br.	S.T. & Co.
Feb. 23	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 25	—	New York	St. Andrews	Br.	Dod. & Co.
Feb. 25	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 26	—	New York v. Panama	Tottori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 26	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Feb. 29	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 1	—	Portland	Montague	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 1	—	Seattle	Cross Keys	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 2	—	Seattle	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 4	—	Tacoma	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 10	—	New York, Boston	Hatchie	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 11	—	San Francisco	West Harta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 11	—	San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar. 13	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 14	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 15	—	New York	Chariton Hall	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 15	—	San Francisco	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 20	—	Portland	Abercos	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 22	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 25	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 25	—	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 27	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 28	—	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 28	—	San Francisco	West Cactus	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar. 29	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 1	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 21	—	Kobe	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Feb. 21	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 23	—	Kobe	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 26	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 28	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 3	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 5	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb.	—	A., Ridam, A'werp	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	—	Genoa	Glenavy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 20	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 20	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 21	—	Calcutta	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 25	—	Marseilles	Ct. Alages	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 26	—	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Feb. 28	—	London	Glenariffe	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb.	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 1	—	London	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 2	—	Melbourne, etc.	Hwahping	Chi.	W. O. & Co.
Mar. 4	—	London	Kashmir	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 6	—	Batavia	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Mar. 7	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 11	—	London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	—	London	Swazi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 12	—	London	Banca	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 16	—	London	Penbrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Mar. 18	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 22	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 22	—	Liverpool	K. Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 31	—	Venice, Trieste,	Pilsna	Ital.	D. & Co.
Mar. 31	—	Liverpool, etc.	Toba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	—	Hamburg, etc.	Dakar Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 22	11.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 22	noon	Foochow	Foochow	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 22	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 23	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 23	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb. 24	—	Manila, Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 26	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 3	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 6	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 8	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 11	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 13	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 20	2.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Feb.	2011.00*	Chinwangtao	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	2011.00*	Chinwangtao	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	2011.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb. 24	—	Dairen, Tsingtao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 24	1.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb. 25	—	Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 26	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 26	3.00	Tsingtau	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb.	2011.00*	Wuhu	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	2111.00*	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 22	noon	Wuhu	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 23	noon	Wuhu	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 23	noon	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 24	D.L.	Wuhu	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Walshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klanghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 2 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	A.M. Time M	A.M. Range Ft.	A.M. Range In.	P.M. Time H	P.M. Time M	P.M. Range Ft.	P.M. Range In.
0	38	8	2	0	54	9	4

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
11	46		

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
6 12 a.m.	6 22 p.m.	6 38	5 50	5 52	6 36

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For February 30.29 in.
769.5 mm.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

ESTABLISHED 1874 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 155

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, February 25th.—Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, February 26th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries at 197 Bubbling Well Road.

FRIDAY, February 27th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 108 Bubbling Well Road.

SATURDAY, February 28th.—An excellent collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 1st.—Household Furniture and Sundries in in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, March 2nd.—A fine Selection of Choice Wines and Spirits in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, March 8th.—Superior Household Furniture and accessories at 4 Dennart Estate;

TUESDAY, March 9th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 198 Bubbling Well Road.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
A.B.C. Code Fifth Edition	$25.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition	$30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition	$40.00

Chow Tzu Kong
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the firm ANTOINE CHIRIS from PARIS—Import-Export—established since 15 years in CHUNGKING, has opened an office at SHANGHAI, 124A SZECHUEN ROAD.

The Manager of Shanghai Branch
R. HORTEFEUX.

28021

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

The links at Kiangwan will be closed all day on Saturday, 21st, Monday 23rd, Tuesday 24th and Saturday, 28th February.

By Order
H. H. FOWLER,
Secretary.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

The Race Course Championship will be played at Shanghai on Monday, 23rd February. Entries close on Friday, 20th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order
H. H. FOWLER,
Secretary.

28024

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ¼lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

Shanghai Recreation Ground

NOTICE is hereby given that the Recreation Ground has been reserved for the Shanghai Golf Club on Monday, 23rd February.

By Order
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Shanghai Municipal Council.

28022

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of HASTING STELKER, *Deceased*

Cause No. 909
Estate No. 318
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 7, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WALTER L. JOHNSTONE,
Administrator,
1B Nanking Road,
Shanghai, China.
February 7, 1920.

27813

Municipal Notification

No. 2678.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

In accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, we, the undersigned scrutineers duly appointed by the Council, hereby declare that the following nine Ratepayers polled the greatest number of votes at the election held on February 16 and 17, and are therefore declared to have been duly elected as the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the year 1920-21:—

A. Brooke Smith	770
C. M. Bain	661
D. Goh	586
W. P. Lambe	503
G. T. M. Edkins	457
H. A. Macintyre	447
M. Benjamin	398
Lt. Col. P. A. Cox, O.B.E.	347
S. Fessenden	337

Total number of votes 883 and 22 irregular votes.

P. W. MASSEY,
H. G. SIMMS,
Scrutineers.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 17, 1920.

28004

SANDY MACDONALD

is the smoothest and best little old Scotch Whisky imaginable.

Same quality for fifty years.

Spread the good news—try Sandy Macdonald and then tell your friends.

$100 reward for evidence sufficient to prosecute anyone who offers inferior whisky from a bottle bearing the Sandy Macdonald label.)

Shipped by
Macdonald, Greenless & Williams, Ltd.,
(successors to Alexander & Macdonald, Ltd.)
Leith and London

Sole Agents
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Phone C. 2021.

CHINA PRODUCE

Relation sought by Amsterdam firm. Substantial concerns apply to Consulate-General of the Netherlands.

28030

The International Recreation Club
KIANGWAN RACES

NEW YEAR RACE MEETING, 1920.

21st, 23rd, 24th and 28th February, 1920. (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Saturday)

First Saddling Bell for the first three days will be rung at 12.00 a.m. and for the 4th day at 12.45 p.m. Sharp.

Tickets of Admission for the four days to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road at $3.00 each and for Single Day at $1.00 each.

Special Trains at 11.15 a.m., 11.50 a.m. and for the 4th day at 11.50 a.m. and 12.15 p.m.

Special Car Service: Motor Cars will leave The Central Garage Co., 2 Jinkee Road, every minute from noon.

Tiffins and Refreshments will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

27960

The International Recreation Club

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Attention of Members is hereby directed to the Circular letter of 27th January re Members Badges, and those who have not yet sent in their Silver Badges in exchange for new ones are requested to do so at once.

All Members and Owners are requested to wear their respective Badges visibly at the forthcoming Races.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

27961

WANTED

Competent interpreter for an established law firm; good pay to the right man. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

27951 M.2

On account of the Chinese New Year Holidays the American Consulate General will be closed to public business on February 20th to 23rd, both dates inclusive.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General.

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

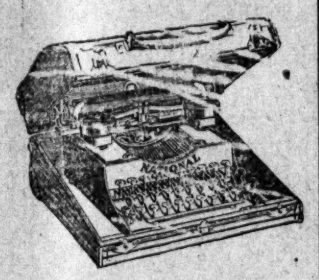
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

ALL MAKES OF

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE AND HIRE

Underwood, Model 5
Remington, Model 10
Oliver, Models 7 & 9
Standard Fox
Baby Fox Portable
National Portable
Corona



"National Portable"

REPAIR WORK
Year Contracts a Specialty

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

---

The Prest-O-Lite Battery

is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by *real* service.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MEMBERS OF THE
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBU
IN ALL PARTS OF CHINA
ARE REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH
J. E. Doyle
41 Canton Road, Shanghai.

28026

THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Article 8 (1) of the China (Companies) Amendment Order in Council 1919, MR. CARL LUDWIG SEITZ has resigned his position of and will cease to act as the General Agent and Manager of the Company as from the 28th of February, 1920, and that in consequence thereof the Power of Attorney dated the 26th July, 1909, granted by the Company to the said Carl Ludwig Seitz has been revoked as from the said date AND NOTICE is hereby further given that the Company has appointed MESSRS. ARNHOLD BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED, the Attorneys and General Agents and Managers of the Company who will act as such on and from the 1st March, 1920, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Agent & Manager
The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 16th February, 1920.

27959

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Members desiring Licences for Trainers, head-mafoos and/or riding boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1920, also stable accommodation for their ponies in the Mohawk Road Stables (under monthly leases only) are requested to forward their applications to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 28th inst.

Application forms are obtainable at the Grand Stand or on application to the undersigned.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

27995

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banker's Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 20th, 21st, 23rd and 24th February, on account of China New Year Holidays.

27947

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, room and board in private American family by American business-woman. References if desired. French town or western district preferred. Call West 779.

28029 F.24

TWO BACHELORS, American, desire furnished flat without board; central district preferred. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

28023 F. 28

WANTED, apartment two or three rooms and bath, central. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

27730

SITUATIONS WANTED

A BRITISHER, 28 years, requires position. Seven years' experience in U.S., good organiser with mechanical ability, heating and plumbing or power plant work. Knowledge of Chinese. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

28025 F.25

MARINERS—WANTED you to know that you can qualify for promotion with I.C.S. training. Many officers in Far East qualified for examinations through I.C.S. Courses in Navigation, Marine Engineering, Marine Gas Engineering, Surveying, etc. Frequent change of address no obstacle. We teach wherever the mails reach. Write for Catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

AMERICAN, recently arrived from Siberia, desires to make connection with good firm. Six years' experience as assistant-purchasing-agent of City of Los Angeles and large mining corporation. Speaks French. Best references. Apply to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

27986 F.20

YOUNG American woman desires secretarial or stenographic position. Can furnish excellent references. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

27984 F.20

BOOKKEEPER, with sound knowledge of accounts, desires extra work. Strictly confidential. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.

27997 F.26

ENGINEER, Swiss, who has an extensive and thoroughly up-to-date experience in the control and direction of spooling and weaving factories, and who has also had much experience in the construction and erection of textile factories, desires position in the Orient as sole manager. No offer of a less position will be entertained. Please address to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

27920

AMERICAN young man, recently arrived from Siberia, experienced in shipping and exporting, wishes position in this line. Best references. Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

27957 F.20

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, for a period of at least four or six months, a four-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, from April 1st this year. Reply, stating terms, to G. Richert, c/o Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Klukiang Road.

28015 F.24

WANTED, from about 1st of March, a four or five-roomed house, rent about Tls. 50. Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

28006 F.20

We shall remain open day and night during the Chinese New Year, from Feb. 20th to 24th.

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road). Tel. C. 2768.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 1C

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

BOARD—RESIDENCE.
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from March 1st, large, comfortable, newly furnished room with bathroom adjoining. Suitable for two bachelor friends, married couple, or to be rented to a single occupant. All modern comforts. Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

To LET, nicely furnished front room, facing south, with bathrooms and verandah attached. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

28020 F. 24

TO LET, one flat of two well-furnished rooms with bathroom and verandah attached. Please apply 37 Markham Road.

28027 F.25

TO LET, flat, consisting of four rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, pantry and servants' quarters. Rent Tls. 50.00. In Wayside district. Will sell fittings and furniture below cost. Address or call Freight Department, American Express Company.

27948

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road.

27997 F.26

TO LET, one large and well-furnished room with private bathroom, suitable for married couple or two friends. Also two small furnished rooms. Good board at reasonable terms. Trams stop at door. Apply 12 Yangtszepoo Road.

27992 F.20

PRIVATE American family have comfortable furnished room, with bathroom attached, to let (including board), western district. Excellently suited for married couple, no children. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

27985 F.20

TO LET, furnished large and small front bedroom with glazed verandah from the 20th inst.; board if desired, 7 Wayside Road.

27949

TO LET, large furnished room with bathroom attached (hot water). Also one small room. Apply 23, North Szechuen Road, Phone North 2554.

27946 F.24

TO LET, very nice room for a couple, preferably for bachelors, in private family. Apply 62 Broadway Terrace, at 6 p.m.

27931 F.20

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, big store premises, nicely furnished, in the central district, on Nanking Road, for a short term from 1st March. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

27950 F.20

OFFICES TO LET: 14 Canton Road 3 very spacious Rooms first floor for a term of four years immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond 51, Szcheuen Road.

27736

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, for six months, very desirable foreign residence, in fine residential district. Seven rooms, large garden, tennis lawn. Furniture to be taken over by new tenant. Rental Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

27947

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

27731

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN MORE—EARN MORE. Don't waste time regretting lack of training. Make up for deficiency by studying in your spare time. The I.C.S. will provide you with thorough training in Mathematics, Preparatory and High School subjects, General English subjects, etc. Ask us to send you Catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, young man, single, as general office assistant for the Hankow branch of an old established British firm. One with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Apply in writing to Box No. 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

28001 F.26

WANTED, a translator with first-class Chinese penmanship, able to translate from English into Chinese and vice versa. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.

28000

WANTED, competent stenographer; to begin immediately if possible. Apply The Henius Company, Kelly & Walsh Building.

27999 F.20

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, six roomed house in Western District, from April 1st, for seven months. Fully furnished, 3 bedrooms and bathrooms, stable, garage, garden. Tls. 150.00 per month. Please reply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL pay attractive bonus for two first-class tickets for passage to U.S.A. during March. Please reply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

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28016 F.24

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SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

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28007 F.24

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28012 F.28

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28011 F.27

GREEN CHANDLER motor car, six cylinders, used six months, four-seater, four new English tyres, for sale. Send offers to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

27918 F.19

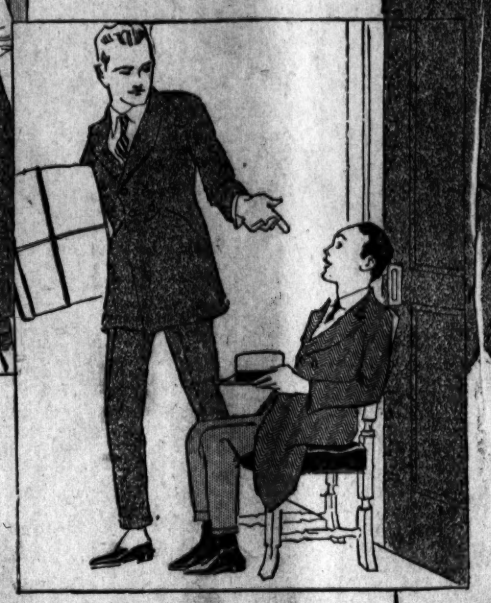
Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

What Happened to the Messenger Boy and the Two Fur Coats

Startling Experience Near Fashionable Riverside Drive, New York, When a Pair of Hands Stretched Forth from a Closet and Smothered His Face with an Ether-Soaked Towel

A—"$535 to collect, C. O. D.," they said to young Nathaniel, as he packed up the fur coats and started uptown.

B—"Yes, the gentlemen are in the third floor, rear," said Mrs. Tallman, the landlady, looking at the package.



C—"By the way," said the man in the rear room, "how much is the balance?"

D—"Now sit still!" said the man, as he suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket and pointed it at Nathaniel's head. At the same moment the sliding door of the closet opened behind the boy. A pair of hands reached forth from the closet, holding a towel saturated with ether. Firmly the hands pressed the cloth over the boy's face—he sank into unconsciousness.

"KEEP in that chair—and sit still!" The messenger boy had turned over his bundle with two fur coats in it to the young man who was to pay the $535 C. O. D. charges.

Instead of drawing a wallet from his pocket the man brought a pistol to the level of the boy's head. At the same instant the sliding door of the closet opened behind the boy. A pair of hands reached forth from the closet holding a towel saturated with ether. Firmly the hands pressed the cloth over the boy's face—he sank into unconsciousness.

It was a tragic moment in the very quiet, humdrum life of young Nathaniel Rosenblum, a clerk and messenger boy in Brill Brothers, Broadway and Forty-ninth street, clothing store. Nathaniel had seen just such things in the "movies," but he never dreamed that he himself would be the central figure of a real-life hold-up by two desperate thieves.

It happened on a Friday morning a few days before Christmas. Just at 10 o'clock Mrs. Jennie Tallman, who operates an attractive looking rooming house on fashionable West End avenue—No. 507, near Eighty-fourth street—received a call from two well-dressed, gentlemanly looking applicants for a room that she had vacant. Mrs. Tallman had advertised her room and was very much pleased that such nice-appearing men should be the first to consider it. One of her visitors carried a prosperous looking black patent leather suit case and the other a smart cane and a lawyer's brief bag. They walked with Mrs. Tallman up the two flights to the vacant apartment—a rear one—and after looking it over most carefully decided that it would do. They paid her the first week's rent, assuring her that only one would occupy the apartment. Their names, they said, were Messrs. Duplesses and Snider, and they gave a plain impression that they wanted the quarters for some important conferences dealing with a law suit of considerable magnitude.

Half an hour later these same two men walked into Brill Brothers' big store, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth street, and became interested in the firm's best fur coats. There had been just time enough for them to leave Mrs. Tallman's apartment house, take the subway at Eighty-sixth street, get off at the Fifty-ninth street subway station, and arrive at Brills'.

The two customers were extremely fastidious. They tried on a number of coats and finally selected one apiece. The prices of the garments were $350 and $185, making a purchase of $535 in all.

The salesmen were pleased. Their customers were pleased but the latter regretted that they had not brought with them sufficient funds to pay for the coats. Could not the garments be delivered at their home that afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock? They would pay a small deposit as a guarantee of good faith, say, $15. Why, of course, this could be done. Where did they live? Why, at No. 507 West End avenue. The location of the house was in itself almost a guarantee that the transaction was entirely a bona fide one. Messrs. Duplesses and Snider should have their purchases at exactly the time they wanted them. Messrs. Duplessies and Snider paid their $15 in a careless sort of fashion and left the store.

The customers had been most polished and urbane. There was not the slightest suspicion of them or their motives, but the manager of Brill Brothers, nevertheless, instead of sending an ordinary messenger, decided to pick out a more responsible person to deliver the goods on which such a considerable amount of money still had to be collected. He therefore summoned his assistant shipping clerk, Nathaniel J. Rosenblum, who is nineteen years old, thoroughly trustworthy, ambitious, and a student outside working hours at the New York University Law School.

Nathaniel J. Rosenblum, who fell into the thieves' trap and nearly lost his life.

"Do not accept any checks, Nat," he said, "and don't let the coats out of your sight for a moment."

These were simply the usual instructions in such cases. The manager went back to his duties convinced—as why should he not have been?—that in the hands of a thoroughly trustworthy messenger and under such instructions the coats were safe from any accident.

Young Rosenblum departed with the packages, arriving at the West End avenue address at ten minutes after two o'clock. Mrs. Tallman, who was just about to go out on a shopping trip, answered his ring, and when he asked for Messrs. Duplesses and Snider, told him that the gentlemen were in their room on the third floor rear, and to go right up. As he reached the door the shorter of the two—Snider, he had named himself to the landlady—met him, ushered him into the apartment and told him to sit down while he examined the coats.

At one side of the room was a wide closet, its door closed. Just in front of it stood a very comfortable looking easy chair. It was the kind of a chair that instinctively one picks out to sit upon and that causes a decided feeling of dislike for the person who beats one to its coziness. There were no other chairs around it—in fact, nothing to distract the eye from its inviting arms. Young Rosenblum did not think at the moment that this isolation was curious. Why should he have? Promptly he walked over to it and seated himself. "Mr. Snider" had already put the packages on the bed and had removed their contents.

"These are all right," he said. "Really splendid value. By the way, how much is the balance?"

"Five hundred and twenty dollars," answered the messenger, consulting the bill he held.

"Mr. Snider" dropped his hand into his right coat pocket; young Mr. Rosenblum prepared to receipt the bill after he had counted the money that he felt sure that hand was about to draw out.

Then his heart jumped quickly, for instead of money he found himself looking into the black barrel of a capable automatic pistol! And as he stared at it "Mr. Snider" stepped close to him and stuck the barrel close to his ribs.

"Keep right in that chair and sit still and do not open your mouth," said the man with the pistol. "If you don't I'll blow a hole through you. Remember, this is no joke."

Rosenblum was very sure it was no joke! He obeyed instructions. He heard a noise behind him like that of a door being slid aside. There came a faint hospital smell. The hands holding a white towel dropped past his eyes. The towel was pressed to his mouth and nostrils. He inhaled the reek of ether. The towel was saturated with it! Swiftly the cloth was tied behind his ears. Who was operating behind him the messenger could not see.

But he could see "Mr. Snider," gun held firmly and menacing him! There came a buzzing in Rosenblum's ears. His muscles began to relax, his head to sag.

Through his numbing brain floated strange thoughts. It must be a nightmare that he was undergoing! Surely this could not be reality—this melodramatic situation that was like things he had seen at the movies. It was absurd that such a thing should happen in broad daylight and in a fashionable house in one of the most fashionable and best policed sections of the city. That must be it—he was in a nightmare and his dream was a reflection of some motion picture that he had seen! He struggled to awaken.

He half opened his heavy eyes. The man with the gun seemed to be terribly little and far away, as though he were looking at him through the large end of an opera glass. There seemed to be a green light all about him. Through the noise in his ears he heard the far-away figure say:

"Are you asleep?"

Then the shape seemed to lift his chin up and let it fall back. The buzzing in his ears grew into a rush of many waters. He felt himself being lifted up and carried away on the breast of the flood. Then he dipped under it into unconsciousness.

He had been lifted—but not by any flood. When, after a few minutes, consciousness began to struggle back, he found himself in a closed closet. The fumes of the ether were heavy within it. He tore away the cloth from his nose and writhed against the closed door. It slid away a fraction of an inch and he found strength to push back the sliding panel and creep out into the room. The man with the gun had disappeared.

And so had the two fur coats!

Rosenblum crept down the stairs, meeting no one, and into a tearoom on the basement floor, which is run by Miss Marjorie Holton, a friend of Mrs. Tallman's. He was still stupefied and almost incoherent from the effects of the drug, but he managed to tell the essential facts of his identity and what had happened to him. Miss Holton sent for Mrs. Tallman, but she had left the house some minutes before, thus probably escaping by the narrowest margin encounter and deadly peril at the hands of the two thieves. For they had taken with them suitcases, lawyer's brief case and cane, as well as the two coats, and it is a certainty that their going so laden would have aroused her suspicion and led to questions. That the pair who had proven by their treatment of the messenger that they had little regard for human life would undoubtedly have had no compunction in silencing her immediately is certain.

What had happened was, in fact, an extraordinarily dramatic, daring and wickedly clever bit of active criminality. The thieves had picked out Mrs. Tallman's house because of its unimpeachable character and the exclusiveness of the section in which it is. The address would at once go far to disarm any probable suspicion which they might encounter during the further working out of their plan. They had manipulated the equipment of the room with sinister intelligence. The closet had served as a perfect hiding place for the confederate with the ether.

The comfortable chair had been placed just in front of it and the rest of the furniture in the room arranged so that the attention of one entering would at once be focused upon the chair. The thieves had been fully cognizant of the value of the suggestion. Gamblers use this same expedient in "forcing" cards upon their dupes by subtly making such cards "stand out" a little from the rest of the pack.

They were familiar with the use of ether; lifting up of the relaxed chin of the person under the anaesthetic and the letting it drop, is a hospital test to see whether the drug has actually taken effect.

The placing of the young man's body in the closet showed that they did not scruple to stop short of murder, for in that confined space, with the fumes about him, it was by merest chance that Rosenblum did not sink into a coma from which he could not be revived.

At the risk of murder then, and the expenditure of about $30, the two thieves had gotten coats valued at $500 more than their financial outlay.

But before a representative of Brill Brothers, telephoned to by Miss Holton, could arrive another extremely curious thing occurred. An ambulance from the Knickerbocker Hospital drew up at the door of the West End avenue house. Out of it jumped a doctor and a patrolman.

"We had a telephone message to send an ambulance to this house," said the doctor, "by somebody who said that a man had been drugged here."

"Somebody has been drugged—but no one here sent any message," said Miss Holton, in amazement.

It then turned out that at 2:35—less than ten minutes after Rosenblum's body had been thrust into the closet—Police Headquarters had gotten the telephone call described. The sender would give no name, but gave the telephone number as Academy 2646. This number is that of a residence on One Hundred and Third street, from which, of course, no call had been sent and whose occupants knew nothing whatever of the West End affair. What had happened, however, was that one of the thieves, fearing to turn the case of robbery into one of murder, had boldly called up the Police Department and sent in the call to aid the young man he had maltreated.

Description of the two thieves made by the salesman who sold the coats; by Mrs. Tallman, and the description of the smaller of the two by Rosenblum, the messenger, all agree. Duplesses, who looked like a Frenchman of excellent breeding and spoke with a decided accent, is described as follows: Five feet nine and a half inches tall; slender, with a black stubby mustache; dark complexion and hair. On the day of the robbery he wore dark clothes and a dark velour hat of the alpine variety. He was quick and nervous in his actions and seemed to be of the dancing type.

Snider was apparently of German origin. He was short, being about five feet six inches in height, light hair, clean shaven, blue eyes, rather florid complexion, apparently about twenty-eight years old, neat and well dressed and weighed about 135 pounds. He wore a dark brown suit, dark overcoat and hat on the day of the robbery, and carried a light-colored cane and a black lawyer's brief bag.

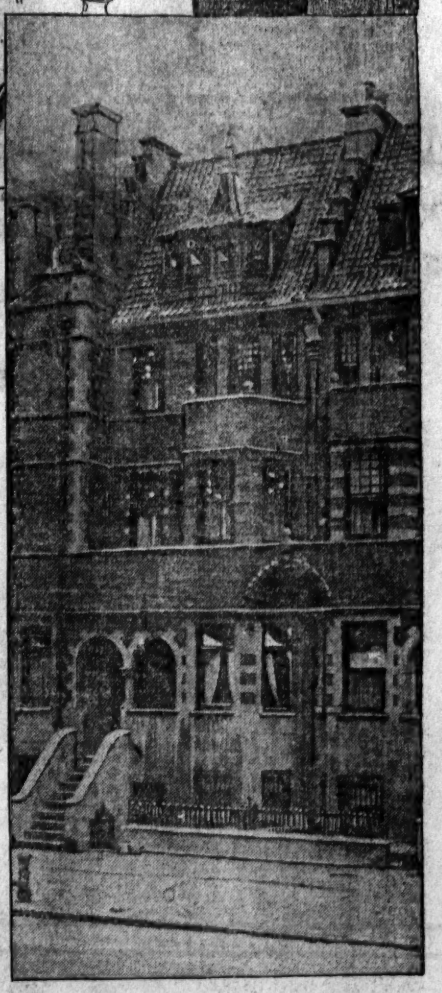
Rosenblum, the shipping clerk, is above any suspicion. He has been in the firm's employ for three years and holds a responsible position for one of his age. Besides, as has been said, he is a studious and ambitious boy and in the afternoons attends lectures and classes at the New York University Law School.

Again, it would be almost impossible for any one to enter into any plan with an employee of the store, for there are a number of boys who are sent out from time to time to make C. O. D. deliveries of goods, and any one of the number may be assigned. Thus, no one delivery clerk knows in advance where he may be sent. In this instance Rosenblum was taken from his regular duties and sent to make the delivery because of the amount of money involved and his reputation for responsibility and carefulness.

Descriptions of the pair have been sent to other cities, for it is believed that the same trick will be tried again at some point distant from New York. The months of December and January constitute the open season for forgers, shoplifters and gentlemen crooks of the type who victimized Brill Brothers.

Their operations are made easier and more likely of success through the press of business attending the holiday season and shortly thereafter.

It would seem that the criminals now operating in New York and other large cities have determined that they stand better chance of getting away with the goods by essaying the unexpected and the apparently impossible. It was the boldness of the fur coat robbery that made it successful. In the same way the entirely amazing robbery at the Hotel Knickerbocker, at Forty-second street and Broadway, recently had the same elements of surprise. Here two Spaniards boldly registered at this hotel, right in the very heart of New York's most crowded district. They were assigned a room, went to it and spent an hour leisurely looking about.



The house, No. 507 West End avenue, near Eighty-fourth street.

Having selected their victims they entered their room, knocked out the man, tied his wife to a bedpost and looted them of valuables!

After this they calmly walked down a fire-escape in plain view of thousands, and making their way into the bustling throng vanished.

Quite naturally the guests who were so maltreated by these two miscreants were off their guard in the Knickerbocker. Just as in the case of the messenger from Brill's, they felt entirely secure in this busy place. In the same way, no one seeing two men coming leisurely down a fire-escape at Forty-second street and Broadway in full daylight would even think that they did not have a right to be doing this. The traditional burglar is one with a dark lantern, a mask and a jimmy, skulking in the shadows. It seems that people will have to get rid of this visualization of him.

The up-to-date burglar has learned to operate in full publicity with the aid of the important element of surprise.

Personality Party Dresses

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Dignified Personality, "Not to Be Worn by a Child-Like Matron"

A Gown for an Interesting Personality, with "a Well Developed Soul Consciousness"

A Black Net Gown for Dramatic Personalities

A Model for a "Quaint Personality"

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

TO-DAY I show you an assemblage of party dresses which I have grouped under the title 'Personality Gowns." The term has a dual significance. It means not only that the gowns themselves have personality. It signifies that they are adapted to the personality of the wearer.

There are many definitions of personality. The one that seems to me to cover best the subject is "that which constitutes distinction of person." Personality has always stood to me for that quality or sum of qualities which sets the possessor apart from others, which gives him distinction.

A good example is the gown which you see on the large middle figure. It is a satin tunic worn over a tulle harem skirt. Even the bodice, composed of wide folds of satin graduated from the belt line on one side to beneath the arm on the other, is different in that it is finished at the line of decolletage by a profusion of beaded flowers. The same motif appears appliqued on the satin of the tunic. The tunic is made in simple lines extending over the shoulder and may be termed scantily full as to the skirt.

A ruche of the chiffon around the edge of the tunic gracefully finishes it, giving the illusion of lightness to the more substantial fabric.

The lower right-hand picture sets forth a gown of distinctly different character. Made of filmiest tulle, with a very full skirt and a double flounce across the shoulders and across the tight, short sleeve, and a moderately low, round neck, it has the quaintness of an old-fashioned garden party gown. Rows of narrow fur about the shoulders and hips provide a modern touch.

The lower left-hand robe is of dignified personality. One cannot conceive of its being worn by a child-like young person. It has the straight lines that spell dignity. Its skirt is narrow, and the bodice is but a continuation of the skirt. In other words, it is a one-piece gown. Side panels of embroidered tulle and a band of the same about the edge of a bodice furnish sumptuous trimming. A large ornament of heavy silk embroidery fastens and defines the low bodice in front. The shoulder bands are of heavy beading. About the top of the bodice is draped, as are many evening gowns of to-day, a softening mass of sheer white lace.

A fourth element of variety is introduced by the last of the personality party gowns. This constitutes "distinction of person." It is of black net richly embroidered in bands of chenille. The drapery is caught up at the side in such fashion as to display the chenille embroidery to the greatest advantage. Very modest is this party gown, the collar of chenille embroidery reaching high in the back and forming a coatee. The embroidery reaches to the elbows of the long sleeves.

'Aphrodite' Gives Inspiration For Gorgeous Headdress

ival Of Egyptian Splendor Brings Jet, Jade, Paradise And Beads Into Use In All Manner Of Ways To Ornament The Hair And Shoulders—Craze For The Spanish Comb Calls Forth A Warning

(*New York Sun*)

York, January 11.—In Am- e are not prone to let the overn private fashions. The in this country is apt to on stage clothes as some- oo theatrical for the draw- m, the shop or the country

condition, however, is slowly oing a change. The reason ous. The stage is making a of its clothes as well as its . It employs great de- in both departments, pays alaries to them, and insists e setting shall be as signi- as the acting. To our dis- e find that the former is reater than the latter.

are well aware that in the conditions are reversed. that the American woman in fashion on the furthest ree delivery route has been d by some footlight favorite is. The production of a era in Europe has often re- nised women's apparel.

was never more striking uring the season when the ballet was the sensation of eat capitals of Europe. In t was received with that enthusiasm given to good of any kind. The dress- reaped a harvest from Russian players. Their in- lasted for years and we are t fully emerged. Tracing one-quarter of the fashions ave sprung upon the world ught it in a strong grip. ids that some theatrical ex- n of art in clothes and was the source of each. years ago the revival of an gave the world ostrich rs, fur fringe, also superb esses; and the introduction nteenth century plays brought frills and furbelows, blue s and slim bodices, large hats irls.

have missed this kind of ation in America. The Rus- allet was enjoyed as a spect- but it came too late to in- e the clothes which we had adopted from Paris.

there is always a time for ning, and the observers be- that the hour has struck. ca, they think, will un- edly look to the present pro- n of "Aphrodite" as a source spiration for headdresses, for nations of color and for cer- complex lines of drapery. re is fair evidence that New is feeling the pull. Head- s on individuals are quite lid. They have been worn opera, to large dinners, and grow in importance. They ostly, yet the woman who is mined to be in the fashion nd among her possessions a er of things that will go d making a sumptuous bit of for the hair, and the average n likes to concoct and wear finery.

EARALS OF 'APHRODITE'

mptuous as is the American ction of this famous play of Egypt, it has not been attend- New York by any of the ex- dinary sensations connected its appearance in Paris. was given there in the spring 14 and was the last great production in Paris. The war three months later and wiped every vestige of such gayety artistic endeavor. France has ad the spirit or the free talent then to produce another such Therefore it will always re- in the mind of the Parisians ell as the Americans who were nate enough to be there as a of apex of brilliancy before smash. It thrilled all of ce and much of England. e came from London, Rome Berlin to see it.

was at the rehearsals, how- that the more sensational s occurred. We who have to int fashions had finished the work of viewing the exhibi- at the great houses which showing gowns to the Am- n buyers; the spring had come e Bois; the nights were mild full of occasional showers, the rehearsals for the great uction were going on.

e papers were filled with es about the entire affair. To dmitted to the theater during arsals was extremely for- e for any one. There was d to be a quarrel, sometimes reatened duel, and one actual that took place at sunrise. orchestra as well as the stage filled with temperamental e, all gesticulating, correcting actors, insisting upon certain gs being done to carry out own perception of a great uction.

RIS INTERESTED

u know, Paris looks upon such ing as this with excessive in- t. To them it is not a mere it is a great bit or artistry hich the whole city concurs. rally, therefore, there was ys a struggle going on for ission to the rehearsals by well n artists, sculptors, writers, ers, scenic decorators, not only e the thing but to give their essions.

u can imagine the hubbub that d arise by midnight in that darkened theater when they began talking at once.

ni Foiret had designed the lothes and much of the scenery; Rodin had made the statue o Aphrodite and was to present it at the premiere; Jean Richepin was there every night directing, arguing and sometimes fighting; Corn Leparcerie was playing the leading part with beauty and temperament; Mme. Edmond Rostand had the seat between Mme. Paul Poiret and myself, and often the superb young Nubians, half nude and painted until they looked like polished statues, would come down between the dances in their fragmentary wrappings of Egyptian blue and perch themselves behind us, their bare feet practically on our shoulders.

One night, just before the premiere, the leading lady called the wife of the producer "une vache," which, although it only means a cow in English, is about the most sincerely insulting thing that one woman can say to another in French. The two husbands sprang to the defense of the women, a duel was instantly arranged, and all the people concerned ran off to a quiet spot in the woods to watch the two men flick each other gently in the arms with swords. Then profuse apologies; the two ladies fell on each other's necks, wept, and expressed their regrets; everybody shook hands, drank coffee, smoked cigarettes and returned to the rehearsal. It was a splendid opportunity to see French temperament break loose under an important test.

Aphrodite, as you know, was a novel written by Pierre Louys, published in Paris in 1895, but kept away from America because of the freedom of expression in which the author indulged and our Puritan belief in repressing such expression. The novel was then sold at a terrific price to the few people who were able to obtain it in the English translation.

You can well imagine the costumes in the play when you realise that the scenes take place in Alexandria, Egypt, in the year 56 B. C., and deals with that most exotic, colorful, immoral, unmoral, brilliant Alexandrian Court. It is easy to understand what those rehearsals were like and the play itself in Paris, where the audience was as gorgeous as the actors, where the whole building was filled with waves of colorful sensuousness, with the wit and criticism in which only the French can indulge, it was a memorable occasion, not only the premiere, but those excited, wild nights that went before.

The dramatic critic of Le Journal said after one of those wild nights that Zola had defined art as truth passing through temperament, and when the art of Louys passed through the temperament of Paul Poiret the public had "Aphrodite."

The production that was given in Paris is now given in America. The two things that seem to be most significant to the public, as far as fashions are concerned, are the wonderful pieces of ornamentation in the hair and the marvellous shade of blue which is exploited in the costumes.

The feather fans, while are significant features of each woman's costume, have been used so long in America that they do not make a strong appeal to us as a novelty. In truth, feather fans are on the wane. We have had so many of them, they have been so cheapened by being commonplace, and become so distasteful to the fastidious by reason of their multifold usage, that there is no danger of "Aphrodite" giving to them a new fillip.

The average woman is a bit sensitive over adopting any type of sensational headdress, and whatever is Egyptian is bound to be sensational to our modern eyes. Yet one cannot fail to get ideas, more or less lovely and artistic, from even these conspicuous ornamentations that are only fit for the theater.

There has arisen among us a smart set of women who like to be judged as theatrical, and these are the ones who wear the most extreme headdresses, no matter from what country they come or by what play they have been inspired. The public should feel grateful to them.

They go to the theater, to balls and to the play with their hair ornamented in so brilliant a fashion that they draw all attention from their gowns. It is not much to speak of in the way of material as gowns go these days, and therefore the best of one's attention is given to a harness of jewels, of feathers, of beads that ornament the shoulders and the head.

Jet has come back into fashion for such usage. One of the headdresses that is now worn in public has been adopted from "Aphrodite" and shows an immense triangle of jet rising above the brow, with a necklace of jet beads that falls under the chin.

The desire for jade which has spread over the country brings out a headdress of jade beads and feathers which is worn by a young girl with a jade green tulle gown which has a belt of jet.

Of course, paradise plays an important role in these new headdresses. It is used at eccentric angles and sometimes stands two feet from the brow.

The consensus of opinion is that whatever the medium through which the idea is expressed the ornamental and sensational headdress is bound to be the fashion.

That immense, spreading comb worn at the back of the head which has always been attributed to Spain is beyond question the most approved of hair ornaments, to judge by the appearance of women in public. Yet there is no other type of headdress so dangerous to the average woman. The Spanish woman wears it not only because it suits her face, but actually because it upholds her mantilla. It is the ornamental and modified hennin headdress of the eleventh century.

The Spanish woman is dark, sallow, and has long, vivid eyes, and there is something about her traditional headdress that goes with her face, her environment, her social life. The moment that it is adopted by women who have nothing in common with the Spaniard it degenerates into an abomination.

Have you not seen women at the theater wearing immense Spanish combs struck at the crown of their heads, so peculiarly out of keeping with the women themselves that you were fascinated by them? They probably had round faces, vivid coloring, marcelled hair and a stout neck enroped with a string of pearls. Yet they put those huge gewgaws, those fans of tortoise shell and gold filigree at the very angle of their heads where they did the most harm.

Surely such a trick is dangerous and should be recognised as such. Exactly why these Spanish combs rushed across the continent like wildfire and entagled almost every woman is difficult to explain. There have been many fashions equally dangerous, eccentric and out of environment which the American women have had the good sense to avoid or discard. Then why should they take up the comb of Madrid, that bit of coquetry which had gone down in the annals of a nation whose women are born to allure and taught to tempt?

The shops are filled with these ornaments. They were offered by

(Continued on Page 5)

FURS FURS FURS

WE beg to inform our friends that, owing to the growth of our business, on October 2nd, we shall open

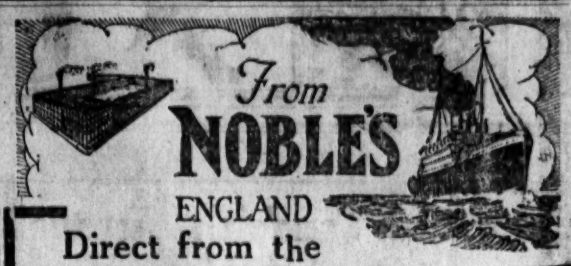
A BRANCH STORE at C. 123 HONAN ROAD

We are specialists in the sale of all kinds of Furs and promptly execute all orders. We also purchase the best quality of Foreign Skins.

YUEN SUNG-TAI—FUR DEALERS

Established over 20 years

4 Honan Road; Phone, C. 4048; Branch Office: C. 123 Honan Road.



From

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ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

A FANCY DRESS FRIENDSHIP.

"I WISH," said Helen, as she gave her hair a final pat, "that I could get hold of a really decent costume for tomorrow night. This Jazz affair is getting dreadfully tired. And every other girl in the room is wearing its twin sister."

A pretty rose-and-grey Pierette who was adjusting her right shoe nodded reflectively.

"M'm" she said, "But it is no good worrying. It's a bore not being a plutocrat . . . I say Helen . . . just look there!"

The two girls gazed fascinated at a woman who had just slipped off her cloak. She wore a delicious eighteenth century costume of mauve satin over a sprigged petticoat. A white powdered wig set off her softly glowing face and a patch was perched naughtily in one dimple.

"Isn't she exquisite?" whispered Helen. "I think those old-fashioned things are enchanting . . . and original these days! Come along, Mabel . . . they're waiting for us."

. . . . . .

It was a very depressed Helen who changed her shoes in the dressing-room after the dance. Her costume was rumpled and torn, and a large stain was visible on the front.

"I *can't* go to the 'Excelsior' in this tomorrow night" she confided to Mabel. "I'll have to tell Guy I've got a headache or something."

"Poor old girl" sympathised her friend. "I've only this one fancy dress and I haven't a sou in the wide. Oh, I say, I was introduced to that lovely creature . . . she's a Mrs. Beauchamp. She's asked me to have tea at her flat tomorrow . . . here she is . . . I'll introduce you too."

. . . . . .

The following afternoon Helen and Mabel were having tea with Mrs. Beauchamp. It was a charming room, and though the weather was warm, a small wood fire burned clearly in the grate.

Mrs. Beauchamp's appearance by daylight had given both girls something of a shock. Her frock was pretty, her complexion beautiful, but the lovely wig of the previous night had given place to her own hair, which was lank, dull and straight. Though she seemed young there was already more than one grey streak in her locks. She looked almost plain.

"I'm glad you liked my frock," she smiled, in answer to a remark of Mabel's . . . "But it always depresses me so. I do wish I lived in the eighteenth century, or that wigs were the fashion now-a-days. I *can't* camouflage my horrid hair anyway by daylight! Have another cake, Helen, they're *real* cream! Forgive my being frightfully rude, but could you tell me where you get your hair waved? Or is it natural? Because I was admiring it all the time at the dance."

Helen laughed.

"Can't afford to patronise hairdressers," she answered, "and it isn't natural. No, I just use *silmerine*." She finished as if that explained everything. Mrs. Beauchamp knitted her brows.

"Silmerine?" she inquired, "I'm afraid I'm very ignorant. What is it? Where do you get it? What do you do with it?"

"One at a time," laughed Helen. "It is a rather nice smelling colourless liquid. You can get it from any chemist's. You just damp your hair with it, put in slides where you want the wave . . . and, voilà, ze curls . . . "

"But that's too wonderful," exclaimed Mrs. Beauchamp. "Do you have to use it every day?"

"Oh, no . . . the effects last for some days. And the queer thing is that the more you use silmerine the less often you require it. It seems to coax the hair into natural waves that stay in of their own accord."

"If my hair weren't so odiously thin and streaky," said Mrs. Beauchamp, "I would rush out this minute and buy a bottle before I have another sandwich. But my grey locks would look too ridiculous in waves. Shall I buy a bottle of peroxide or Condy's fluid and turn my few remaining hairs a bright gold or red?"

"Mrs. Beauchamp," put in Helen, "I'm going to reveal a horrid secret. A little while ago I found some grey hairs on my own head. Mabel's fair; she won't go grey so soon. So I got a packet of *tammalite* and dissolved it in bay rum, and put it on the faded parts with a clean little brush. It was wonderful the way that it gradually brought back the color to my hair."

"How lovely," exclaimed their hostess. "Yes, I really must try that. Tammalite, you said, didn't you? By the way, a lot of people I know are using *boranium* as a hair tonic, but so far I haven't tried it. Do either of you know if it's any good?"

"Any good?" chorussed the two girls . . . "Why, it's the only thing . . . "

"I mix it with bay rum——"

"You can use eau-de-cologne, I believe——"

"Its the most priceless stuff——"

"My hair's grown heaps thicker since I used it."

"Good gracious," interposed Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "I suppose I shall have to use it too. I'll put it down with the tammalite. What do you shampoo with?" she asked, "you've both got such glorious hair."

This time Mabel answered . . . "Oh, the usual . . . *Stallax*, you know."

"Stallax?" I don't seem to know it. Is it some special preparation?"

"I don't think so," replied Mabel. "It is quite ordinary stuff, I believe. You can buy it in ¼-lb. tins from most chemists. But it makes the most lovely shampoo; it lathers gorgeously in any water and your hair dries quickly after it and looks so soft and bright. My own hair always gets so dry and brittle after a shampoo of any kind that I always massage my scalp with olive oil before washing it."

"That's awfully nice to know," said Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "really, I'm most intensely grateful to you two girls. I've been envying your hair."

"And we've been envying your complexion," said Helen . . . "I do wish I had nice pink cheeks like yours, and I don't like the idea of rouge."

"*Powdered colliandum*," said Mrs. Beauchamp, in a dramatic whisper . . . "just a trifle . . . harmless . . . indetectable . . . any chemists . . . used it for years. By the way, Helen, didn't you say something about wanting a fancy dress for the 'Excelsior' dance tonight? You wouldn't care to borrow my rig-out, I suppose? It's just your size, and I know it would suit you."

"Mrs. Beauchamp," said Helen, "you're one of the best."

The Dance

BEFORE entering the Ballroom, a touch of Pond's—the ORIGINAL Vanishing Cream—will give the complexion all the freshness and radiant glow of perfect health, and render the skin beautifully soft and supple. Immediately after the finale, too, Pond's will protect the complexion from the night air and remove all traces of fatigue.

POND'S alone possesses the magic power to rouse pale and sallow complexions, and obliterate redness and skin blemishes. It makes the skin of fine texture and delicate coloring—just as nature intended.

NON-STICKY, non-greasy, Pond's *vanishes* immediately into the pores, leaving the skin delightfully perfumed with the subtle fragrance of Jacqueminot Roses.

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920

Motor Car Trade In Europe Recovers Rapidly From War

New Models Exhibited In Paris And London Show Improvements Of Builders

Europe's new models as seen at the Paris and London shows and announced since then exhibit a mass of new and improved chassis detail, which if it were gone into in accurate detail would require a volume twice the size of this section.

While Europe does not have quantity production to consider, though the desire may be to produce in large numbers, it is nevertheless interesting to note how extremely rapid has been the industry's recovery from the shock of the war.

Practically every manufacturer of importance has a new model or two with some brandnew idea somewhere in the chassis, a thing which cannot be said of American cars, the design of which must of necessity change slowly. While many of the so-called universal practices in the United States have been adopted by foreign makers, practically as a class, it is clear to see that the utility of the designs have been considered rather than their ability to lend themselves to what the English term "mass" production, even though many foreign builders aspire to the heights of 10,000 or 20,000 cars which in this country is accomplished by dozens of concerns.

Europe today shows universal adoption of electric starting and lighting, a rapid turn to the detachable cylinder head, to the unit power plan, to the vacuum fuel feed, battery ignition and spiral-bevel final drive.

While the four-cylinder car is still the leader, the six has come in much greater numbers and as a surprise the eight and twelve also. It is being freely predicted that Europe will turn to the eight or the twelve V engine and make it the standard as we have the six in America. What impresses one most, in studying the European construction, is the strict attention to the smaller items such as pump drives, spring shackling, brake adjustments, lamp mountings, oiling of smaller parts, etc.

WAR IDEAS SEEN

It is clear to see in studying European detail that those concerns who were engaged on war work related to engine or car building reflect in their products the results of their accelerated efforts during the war period. Thus many concerns are now producing cars with overhead-camshaft engines, with aero practice carried to the oiling accessory drives, etc.

Lancia, Farman, Peugeot, Lanchester, Sunbeam, Gnome LeRhone, Hispano-Suiza are a few who have adopted this form of construction. The Lancia is most interesting, being a twelve-cylinder with cylinders 23 degrees apart and all in one block. Outwardly this engine appears to be a vertical six. The entire engine is only 9 by 28 inches. In all of these designs the camshaft is driven by means of a vertical shaft by gearing to the crankshaft, and the drive at the top by means of bevel or worm gearing.

One of the disappointments to one on this side, I believe, is the lack of similarly rapid production of more light cars. While Europe has many really light weight cars (1,000 to 1,500 pounds), the paucity of new ones is quite noticeable. It is almost assured that the idea as expressed in many of these vehicles will be taken up in the proper way in this country, and then we shall have some really efficient cars in the class with the Bugatti, the small Peugeot, the small Fiat and others. It is this class in particular which has been sadly neglected in America and for which there is an ever-increasing demand.

Naturally European prices are at this moment unstable, some makers refusing to quote. They are considerably higher than before the war, but compared with American productions are about on a par. As an example the Rolls-Royce chassis sells for 1,575 pounds, which at the present rate of exchange is about $6,300.

The one difficulty with foreign builders is their inability to deliver cars owing to labor and material troubles. The designs themselves hinder rapid production, and this, coupled with the troubles mentioned, make actual production rather slow, to such a point where buyers after waiting many months give up in disgust and purchase either an American product or a used car of some sort.

CHANGES IN ENGINES

While the four-speed transmission is Europe's standard, many have gone to three-speed gearsets owing to the change of engine characteristics permitting of better high gear ability. No doubt as the engines change so will four-speed transmissions fall off in number until, as in America, it will be the standard form. Europe has not taken to Hotchkiss drive universally, the standard form employing a torque tube housing the propeller shaft.

While there is little surprise in Europe's adoption of electric starting and lighting and vacuum feed as standard equipment, it is quite a shock to hear that the magneto has been discarded by many of the highgrade car builders who have adopted a battery-ignition system of American make. It was supposed that magneto ignition was so solidly "sold" to Europe's buyers that a maker dare not offer anything else. Though the magneto is still used on the majority of cars, its passing is predicted, and though it will be a slow process it will come as have the other constructions to which European buyers at first objected.

Casting the cylinders in block and using a detachable head has been taken up by so many concerns that it is predicted it will be the standard construction next year. With it no doubt will come the integral casting of cylinders and the upper half of the crankcase, though this form has been adopted only by a few this year. There are considerably more overhead-valve engines and a decided preference shown for the unit power plant construction instead of the separate engine and transmission.

In spring suspensions there seems to be two large divisions, one in favor of cantilever and the other semi-elliptics. In both cases we see much improved detail in the shackling, leaf lubrication, etc. One concern has adopted a combination cantilever and semi-elliptic for the front; another double cantilever, one above the other.

European braking systems are, as a whole, much superior to ours, especially those of the Italian makers, who have had to design good brakes because of the topography of the country. Though many foreign builders have turned away from transmission brakes and now are using only rear wheel brakes, the use of the combination is still seen on numerous models. Front wheel brakes are few in number.

Metal wheels are standard abroad with the dias type gaining in favor. England employs the steel-spoke, so-called Bankey type, to a great extent together with the wire wheel. France also favors metal wheels.—*Motor.*

REQUIRES LITTLE ATTENTION

"My Model H-Six-50 is the seventh Buick I have owned, and every new one is better than the others," writes Mr. L. E. Dexter, of the Dexter Roofing Company, Elmira, New York. "I drive from eighteen to twenty-five thousand miles a year, over all kinds of roads—the majority of this mileage in looking after my roofing business.

"My Buick is always ready to go, due to the fact that it requires but very little attention, and does my work cheaper and better than many other makes I know of, a number of which I have owned."

TEMPLAR SMALL CAR LUXURIOUS AT LOW COST

Four-Cylinder Light Machine Will Be Sold This Year At Moderate Price

Few makes of motor cars have made such a profound impression upon the public within a comparatively short space of time as the Templar, featured as "the superfine small car." In a way this car is in a class by itself in that its makers have endeavored to build a small light car, not with the idea of seeing how cheaply or in what quantity they could be produced, but rather how well they could be made and how finely appointed.

The price, $8,500, is, of course, considerably more than the average four-cylinder car sells at, and the margin of difference, of course, is in quality. There is nothing "tinny" about the Templar. It is well known that the four-cylinder car is coming more and more into favor, due to the fact that it has been refined to such a degree of perfection that there is practically no vibration.

That the four-cylinder motor is most economical is well established, and as worked out by the Templar engineers this engine is exceptionally economical. The Templar appeals especially to women who wish to drive their own cars.

The line for 1920 includes a touring car, sportette, roadster and sedan.

PERSHING'S LOCOMOBILE

Much comment has been caused all over the country by exhibition of Gen. John J. Pershing's car in many cities. This Locomobile, equipped with Goodyear cord tires, was on every front during the war and also carried practically every reigning European monarch and the most famous war heroes of every country. Caesar Santini was Pershing's chauffeur—but he has been annoyed by the claims of many others that they drove the American commander-in-chief. Santini says he left the U. S. with the general on the Baltic May 28, 1917 and drove him continu until he returned on Septemb 1919. Santini has a citation Pershing for meritorious work a medal from the King of Bel He would like to have pe combat with those who disput honors, but as transportation pensive and he is too busy way—he must defend his la through the printed word.

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KING owners do not worry
They know their car represents the skilled product of many years experience in manufacture for world wide trade. Reliable operation in 55 countries, under every climate and road condition, has long ago proved the all-around usefulness of this powerful eight cylinder car.
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Four handsome body models:
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2-passenger Road-King (speed model)
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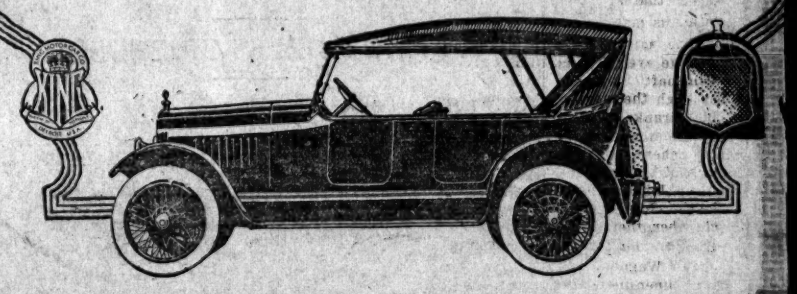

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

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there is nothing new about the Ford Car, except that the model is improved year by year; in fact, it has been so long on the market that it has become the favorite car among the motoring public of the world. There are **3,500,000** in use.
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FORD TOURING CAR
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TAELS 700
INEXPENSIVE IN UPKEEP AND OPERATION
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NEW STUDEBAKER SIX HAS MANY DEPARTURES

Model Appears At New York Show With L-Head Engine; Valve Gear Unique

Studebaker Light Six	
Engine make	Studebaker
Cylinders	Six in block
Bore and stroke	3⅛ by 4½
Electrical Units	Wagner
Clutch	Dry-plate
Wheelbase	112 inches
Tires	32 by 4 cords

Studebaker has a new 112-inch six cylinder car which shows many departures from ordinary practice in the engine. This new model, which made its first appearance at the New York Automobile Show, has an L-head engine, with a detachable aluminum head containing the gas passages, a new arrangement of valve gear with valves inclined at 20 degrees and other new constructions. The concern plans to build three models—a five-passenger touring, five-passenger sedan and three-passenger convertible roadster. The touring model is said to weigh 2,400 pounds ready for the road and to be so well balanced that each wheel carries exactly the same weight.

The main units of this new car are: A six-cylinder 3⅛ by 4½ engine, dry-plate clutch, three-speed transmission separately mounted and driven by a shaft with two fabric joints to a semi-floating rear axle. Tires are 32 by 4 cords.

The cylinders are cast in block and have an aluminum head which is detachable. This head is jacketed and carries the intake passages. The advantage of this construction is that the gas feed is downward into the combustion chamber and also through passages that are hot, so fuel vaporisation is materially increased.

The valve gear is rather unique for the average American car. The camshaft operates the valves through the medium of rollers and bell cranks. The valves are inclined at an angle of 20 degrees so that there is a big reduction in the size of the pocket characteristic of many L-head engines. The valves being closer to the combustion chamber there is a better flow of gas into and out of the chamber.

The Wagner generator and ignition timer-distributer together with the oil pump are made into one unit, detachable in group form.

In the engine interior we find an unusually stiff crankshaft machined all over. The connecting rods also are machined all over. This is done to get uniform distribution of weight and better balance and is not generally found except on high-priced cars. It is a forward step in a quantity car. Lubrication is by force feed and splash and cooling by pump circulation with a thermostat in the line.

The engine is mounted on a subframe which also carries a three-speed transmission. Between clutch and transmission is a fabric joint, while two flexible joints are used on the propeller shaft. Front and rear springs are semi-elliptics, the rears taking the drive and torque.

Quantity Production Of Motor Cycles

One may be permitted to hope that the British motor cycle manufacturers have learned something from munition work and are devoting themselves seriously to quantity production, but there was little evidence of it at the Olympia Show.

Every firm gave lip-service to the phrase, but few exhibit models designed to facilitate cheap and rapid manufacture in quantities. Furthermore, when one finds individual makers showing such a variety of types, sizes and powers as appear on some of the stands, it affords reasonable evidence that the economic advantages of concentration upon a single type are not fully realised.

Trifling alterations from earlier models, made, one might almost think, if not for the sake of alteration, merely to provide some little thing for the salesman to talk about, are too frequent. Fashions will pervade the engineering world to a certain extent, as they do other branches of activity but articles which are primarily utilitarian should be freed from the handicap and expense of conformity to passing whims as far as possible.

Nobody doubts the value of artistic appearance, yet the canons of beauty do not change with every season, and if the makers of motor bicycles would endeavor to get their industry running on the lines of that of the push cycle from which it sprang, it would be better both for them and for the purchasers.

When the present enormous demand for motor cycles of any kind has given place to a greater competition among the makers for orders and a more critical attitude on the part of buyers we may see the industry stabilised along sounder lines of manufacture and design than it seems to be at present.—*Engineering.*

'Aphrodite' Gives Inspiration For Gorgeous Headdress

(Continued from Page 8)

eager sellers to buyers as the very best present that a man could give his wife, his sweetheart or his daughter. Men bought the combs at high prices and were congratulated on their good taste by the girls behind the counters. One wondered whether the shock of the purchase did not upset the woman's temper.

Imagine a woman who really had good sense, the demure mother of several grown up children, being content with a fan of tortoise shell inlaid with turquoise and studded with topaz, this fan being nothing but a comb that she could wear only in one way, and that at the apex of a French twist. Let us hope that she was able to take it back to the shop and receive credit for it if not the money.

AT THE RIGHT TIME

But, mind you, the Spanish comb should not be wiped out of American social life. Let it continue to dot the orchestra of theaters, the boxes at the opera, the dinner parties of those who dine late and well; but let the American women make a study of the possibilities of this comb and run from it as though it were an actual danger if they feel themselves unfitted to cope with it.

There are very few women over 30 who can adopt it. There are very few blond women who can use it at all. It belongs to a head that is covered with dark hair, preferably black, above a low brow, dark eyebrows, and if one can throw in a pair of slumbrous eyes and a pouting mouth so much the better. The latter, however, are not essentials; they are merely admirable accessories.

If a woman really wants to find out whether or not she can wear this trifle of fashion that has imposed itself upon the public in such an exaggerated manner, let her study some copies of Spanish portraits, even the poorest. She will then see the type of face that can carry off the huge comb. She will also learn how to place it in the hair. That is an art that is rarely achieved by Anglo-Saxon fingers.

It must slant far to the right, must lift itself away from the hair, must be poised at the most delicate angle of perfection in order that it will carry out the softly modelled features of the face. It needs a mellow face, you know; it does not blend well with sharp, imperative features, with hard, unflinching eyes, although it is not opposed to boldness in the expression or the glimmer of experience.

A book could be written about the Spanish comb. One could go on indefinitely telling of its history, of the women who have worn it, of its peculiar fitness for the faces of the women of southern Europe, and South America, wherever, in fact, there is a strain of Spanish or even Latin blood. An artist could write well and exhaustively if its beguiling quality, its dangers, its ability to make or mar the face above which it is posed.

So be warned. Don't rush into a store recklessly and buy a Spanish comb, no matter how lovely its coloring. Don't accept one as a gift if it is possible to get out of it, unless you measure up to the standard of Spanish beauty.

There are many possessions that are not worth the having, and this is one. And be equally careful in choosing or avoiding the sumptuous headdress of Alexandria.

Production Record By Essex Factory

20,000 Automobiles Completed Six Full Weeks Ahead Of Time Schedule For Feat

What has been hailed by engineers as the greatest production record in the history of the automobile industry was completed on Monday, October 27, when the 20,000th Essex motor was swung from the engine assembly line to the test block in the Hudson factory in Detroit.

The event marked the finish of the 1919 Essex motor production program six weeks ahead of schedule time. As the motor settled into its cradle on the testing block, more than 17,000 Essex cars were actually in service in the hands of their owners in all parts of the world.

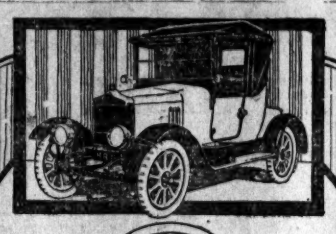
And yet less than a year ago, the production lines on which these cars have been assembled existed only on paper, while the machinery which has turned out the thousands of separate parts entering into their manufacture had not yet been purchased. The Essex design had been perfected and submitted to every conceivable test for more than a year previous to this date, but plans for its production had been brought to a sudden stop by the war.

So when the armistice was signed, new equipment had to be purchased and installed and material collected before manufacture could begin. Nevertheless the Essex was in production in December of last year and early in January cars were being shipped to distributors and dealers. On January 15, the Essex was introduced to the public and its success was instantaneous.

The TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE has more than justified its name. Foremost among the machines used by the Allied Armies in their great achievements stood the TRIUMPH. The JUNIOR TRIUMPH embodies the knowledge gained during the last four years. It is a flexible, easily handled machine, capable of 35 m.p.h., a great climber and most comfortable to ride.

Write for Lists to: Triumph Motor Cycle Co., Coventry, England.

TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLES



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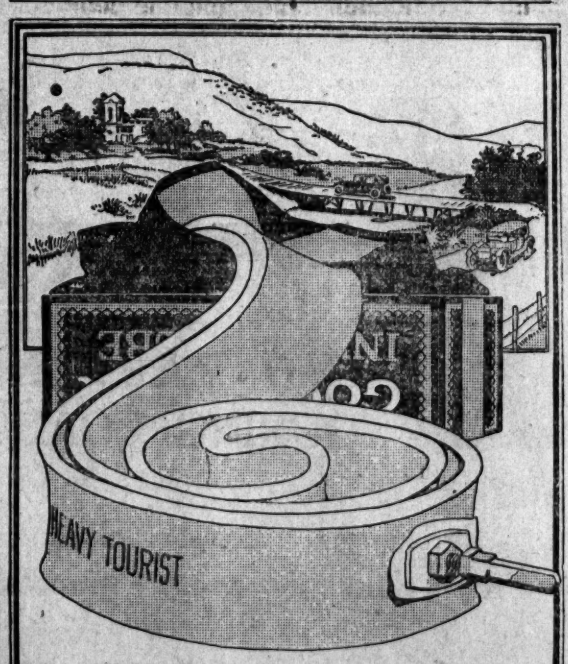

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This laminated construction guards against porosity, pin leaks, sand particles, defects of any kind.

It offers a protection against air seepage which is not approximated in any other type of construction.

Goodyear Inner Tubes are built *thicker* and of better materials than ordinary tubes, that they may last longer and serve more ably.

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are thicker than ordinary tubes, and are of what is known as PURE GUM CONSTRUCTION. Consequently they will hold air better and last longer.

M-14

GOODYEAR

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A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT
because it yields substantial dividends in efficient service.

A SAFE INVESTMENT
because the excellence of its construction protects its utility.

AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT
because the body has a beauty and richness of finish quite unusual with cars of its price.

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Export Market Offers Its Attractions To Americans

Conditions Must Be Carefully Studied To Be Successful In It, Says Mitchell, Maxwell's President, Discussing Foreign Trade

By W. LEDYARD MITCHELL
(President, Maxwell Motor Company)

The arrow pointing the way to export sales follows the sun. The "selling season," so called in the export market, covers a period of twelve months, varying in localities with the varying season. The American motor industry, therefore, finds itself face to face with a stable and entirely new field possessed of enormous possibilities, prepared to absorb and pay cash for a large part of its annual production.

The foreign market is practically a new one for a great number of American manufacturers. Although American cars have always been sold in moderate numbers in these markets, the present opportunity comes not only in Europe but in the South and Central Americas and the Orient on account of the inability of the European manufacturer to supply the demand in these markets.

Australia and New Zealand have always been large consumers of American cars and if the American manufacturers are able to furnish a sufficient number of cars during the coming year to supply these markets which have opened up so unexpectedly, they will establish themselves in the foreign field in a manner which will place them in a most enviable position with a minimum cost for this development.

In meeting competition in world trade the American manufacturer is developing a highly specialised class of salesmen, known as "foreign travelers," which class was practically unknown to the American motor industry prior to the war.

A new field of advertising is being entered into in which American methods will have to be modified to meet the temperaments and customs of the territory in which the advertising is placed. The foreign advertising field is not nearly so highly developed as in America. In South America, for example, the greatest advertising medium has a circulation of only 145,000.

Each country has its own peculiar characteristics, which have to be given a great deal of study from this standpoint of sales demands, which will affect the companies' foreign manufacturing and sales requirements.

To become familiar with the needs of the countries in which American cars are to be marketed men must be sent out who are capable of making an intimate study of these special conditions in every field, and to supply a car which will meet these particular local requirements.

The American manufacturer finds himself at this time face to face with credit conditions which existed prior to the war, at which time long term credits were extended by foreign manufacturers, which the American manufacturer is adverse to extending on account of the long established precedents in regard to credits in the motor industry.

The American banking interests, however, are studying the foreign automobile credit situation, with a view to establishing foreign credits and acceptances, so that American industry will be able to compete with foreign manufacturers on even terms of credit.

One of the most difficult problems confronting the automobile manufacturer at this time is the equitable distribution of his production between his domestic dealers, on the one hand, and his foreign dealers, on the other, particularly when the foreign dealers, with cash in hand, storm the sales offices demanding cars far in excess of his manufacturing facilities.

In order to maintain an equitable distribution of the manufacturer's production it will be necessary for the demestic dealer to supply himself during the winter months with a stock of cars which will make it possible for him to supply his spring demand, at which time it will be impossible for the manufacturer to supply both the domestic and foreign demands unless a reserve supply her been accumulated by the domestic dealer.

REAL TESTS FOR TIRES

Large mileage is delivered by tires despite the lack of attention from motorists and the severe conditions under which they are used. Tires are exposed to unusual road conditions, under-inflation and other abuses that tend to decrease mileage. Proper care is advocated by manufacturers, and service booklets on the care of tires are distributed by most makers.

Perhaps no greater demonstration of tire service can be shown than that of Goodyear tires in last season's auto races. In every race these tires stood the gruelling grind of better than 100 miles an hour for 150 miles and in most cases without a tire change.

Studebaker Able To Maintain Dividend

Earnings Also Warrant Extra Payments To Shareholders; New Plant At South Bend

New York, December 28.—The Studebaker Corporation is in a position to maintain the seven percent annual dividend on the common stock indefinitely and can well declare substantial extra payments from time to time. Net profits for the third quarter of this year alone were equal to 11 percent on the $30,000,000 common stock after allowing a reserve of $2,000,000 for Federal taxes and contingencies. This is at the annual rate of 44 percent on the old common, and earnings should show a substantial increase in 1920.

The issue of 150,000 shares of new stock to stockholders will greatly strengthen the company's position. As the proceeds will be used to retire the $15,000,000 seven percent serial gold notes the new issue will mean no added cost to the company. A goodly volume of these notes has already been provided for, so that the funds received from the sale of this stock will greatly enhance the working capital.

For the year ending December 31, 1919, earnings are expected to be equal to over $25 a share for the total $45,000,000 common stock then outstanding and working capital will equal $100 a share on this issue. This will be the record year in the history of the company, and from all indications 1920 will show a much larger increase.

The new plant at South Bend is nearing completion, and is expected to be in operation by the first of the year. The schedule of the company for 1920 includes 25,000 cars from South Bend and 50,000 from Detroit, which will bring the sales of the company to over $100,000,000. This will mean an increase in net sales of about 100 percent, as compared with any previous year in the history of the company. During the first six months of this year the company turned out 17,000 cars, and the schedule for the year calls for an output of 40,000 cars.

By ruling of the New York Stock Exchange, common stock of the Studebaker Corporation will sell ex-rights today. This is in addition to selling ex-dividend amounting to $4 a share. Stockholders have the right to subscribe to 50 percent of their holdings at 105. Studebaker closed Wednesday at $119¾, which would give the rights a value of about $10 a share.

The declaration of a regular 1¾ percent quarterly dividend is regarded as quite conservative and well within the means of the company to maintain. With the paying off of the $15,000,000 notes, the $45,000,000 common stock will have an asset value of approximately $80 a share, which should be greatly increased during 1920.

For the five years ending December 31, Studebaker will have earned approximately $100 a share on the common stock and added $67 a share to its value. This is on the basis of earnings of $25 a share for the current twelve months, $10.39 in 1918, $9.11 in 1917, $26.14 in 1916 and $27.46 a share in 1915.

All the Government business on the books of the company was cancelled at the beginning of this year, and the company is in a position to reap the benefit of the seemingly insatiable demand for pleasure cars from all over the country.

The Studebaker Corporation produces various types of automobiles and accessories, specialising in pleasure cars. In addition to the plant being constructed at South Bend, the corporation has factories at Walkerville, Ont., Chicago and Detroit. It is planned to have the Detroit plant specialise in the construction of the more expensive cars and the South Bend plant will take over the construction of the smaller models. This will relieve the Detroit plant of its present congestion and greatly increase its output. The company's Chicago plant is at present leased to the United States Government.

TIRES STAND HARD USAGE

The West provides many pitfalls for the tire user, soft sand, ruts and sharp rocks testing pneumatics to the utmost. Often there are no roads to follows, cross country driving being necessary. Added to other disadvantages is that of burning hot sand throughout the desert wastes—sounding the doom of many a tire. Recently H. T. Alexander of San Antonio, Tex., reported that his car, carrying from three-quarters to one ton loads between Castroville and San Antonio and over other rough roads ran 32,547 miles without a puncture during three years of operation.

KAPSDRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
(TRADE MARK) AND
RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS
THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS
ALSO
ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
Write for List to:—
G. JOHNSTON, 9, Bread Street, Bloomsbury
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Firestone

Economy Tyres

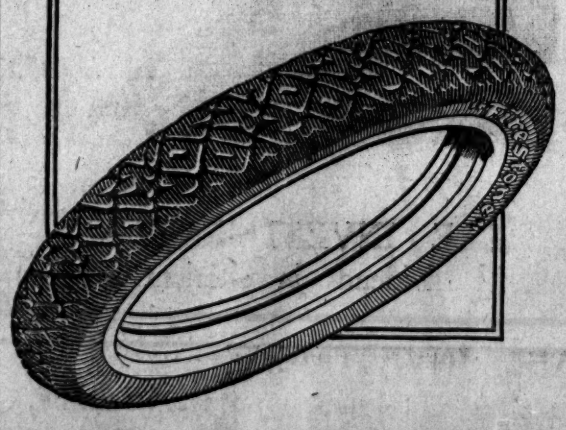
THE reason Firestone Tyres are so popular with motorists today is because they save money in car-maintenance and in gasoline, as well as in the long mileage they give.

It's fine to motor without worry, and the tough Firestone tread insures many, many miles of wear. *But*—

In these times it's necessary to save money in car-repairs and fuel. The buoyant, resilient quality of Firestone Rubber helps you to accomplish this and makes riding easy and comfortable.

Order Firestone Tyres all around.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
2A JINKEE RD. SHANGHAI



Columbia Dry Batteries
When Your Engine Stops

When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor boat chokes up and loses its gait, it is then that you realise the advisability of carrying an extra set of Columbias.

Columbias put the spark of life into engines, autos, trucks, and tractors; they ring bells, give speech to telephones, light lanterns, make motor boats go.

Wherever battery power is needed, Columbias are the simplest source—full of energy to the very brim. Steady, reliable—proof against trouble.

Look for the Eagle Trade Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that sells batteries. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made

Dealers—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogues and details from

Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai

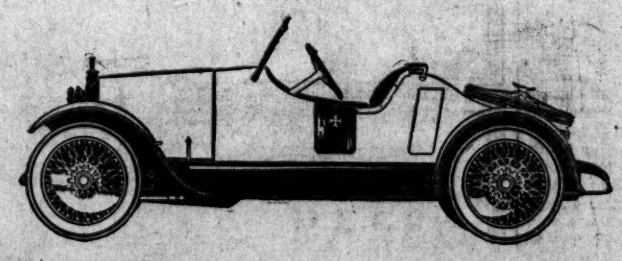
Insure Your Motor-Car

with the
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
3 Extra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

WHAT'S THE NAME of that dinky little ROADSTER that I saw you driving yesterday, Mr. Jones? It's the cunningest, cutest, swankiest little car I've ever seen—and George has simply GOT to buy me one!

Let the car speak for itself, Mrs. Brown-Smith. Just listen now!—

I am the TEMPLAR

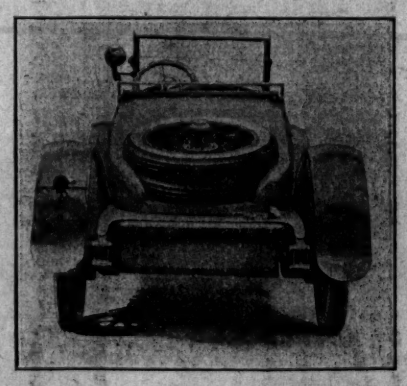


TWO-PASSENGER TOURING ROADSTER

I am a new creation in the sport model class. I am fast, sporty, and show my class in every graceful line.

I AM SUPERFINE IN QUALITY, BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMALL IN SIZE, AND INEXPENSIVE TO OPERATE. I AM LUXURIOUSLY COMFORTABLE, EASY TO CONTROL AND MOST COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

In what color would you like me—BLUE, GREY, CREAM or WINE?



You get a Kodak, a Compass, a Clock, & many other bu'ful things with me.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
2a, Jinkee Road Tel. Central 3803

The Auto Bug

By Grantland Rice

One night the owner of a car lay ently dreaming in his sleep a ream that carried him afar where ushing speeders hold the sweep here 60 miles is merely par, and asoline is awful cheap.

He dreamed that he had found road as smooth as glass—or moother still, where he could ave his dull abode and get the ssence of a thrill; where this announcement crowned the pike—Speed Limit Anything You Like."

And then he saw, at stated stops, he making of a record reel—big hains for motor cycle cops attached to columns built of steel; they ll yelled "Halt"—and tugged in ain for none of them could snap he chain!

And as he tested out his speed e read this sign, and gave three heers—"All tires strictly guaranteed to last for ninety-seven ears—ride over tacks if you deire, it will not even scratch your ire."

Still speeding on, he chanced to ee this sign in silver tint embossd—"All garage rent is strictly ree—repairs are furnished without cost"—stop here beside this etrol Tank—Fine gasoline 3 ents a tank."

While drifting out this famous ass, a proclamation caught his iew—"Imported Beer—Five cents Glass—the final word in Soothng Brew"—"Free Lunch is furished as of old, before the world rew sad and cold."

This was too much—against the hock he woke to face the bitter ruth, to find that it was nine 'clock and colder than a serpent's oath; and as he scrambled out of ed I will not tell you what he aid.

Buyer Gets His Money's Worth

Dr. M. A. Walker, of Dillon, Montana, writes that he is now using his third Buick, a Model E-Six-45. His former Buicks were the C-37 and D-Six-45. Regarding the Buick E-Six-45, he writes: "Its power is ample for all conditions; its speed is greater than one can use on ordinary roads and the engine stands up well under rough usage.

"Taken altogether, I believe that in Buick cars the buyer gets his money's worth. If I did not, I should be using some other make of car."

Superior Efficiency Of American Cars Proved By Figures

United States Builders Far Exceed Those Of Europe In Production

Next to the tremendous physical and financial growth of the automobile industry in America, perhaps the most remarkable feature of its triumphant progress has been the consistent development of its dominant ideals.

Very early in its career the American motor car industry gave evidence of its intention of making quantity production its manufacturing ideal. On the other hand, the French and British industries have consistently maintained exactly the opposite ideal.

They have clung to the idea of manual labor, while we have constantly increased and improved our machinery equipment, with the result that our annual production of motor vehicles is many times more than the total number of cars in use in all the other countries under the sun.

LEAD EUROPE'S FIGURES

Considered from one angle, the greater production of the American automobile industry is the measure of its superior efficiency. It is sufficiently startling to be told that in its last complete year before our entrance into the war interrupted operations the American industry produced nearly 1,900,000 motor vehicles, whereas the British and French industries in their last complete year before the great conflict produced respectively 40,000 and 50,000 cars.

But the real significance of the figures only appear when it is added that the American production was achieved by a body of workmen only about six times larger than those employed in the French and British industries.

And even this method of stating the case does not bring out the true inwardness of the situation, which is better expressed in cars per workman than the other way around.

From the beginning the French and British motor car industries have consistently produced just about one car per workman per year. In 1913 40,000 British workmen turned out 40,000 cars and during the same year 50,000 French workmen were producing 50,000 cars.

AMERICAN FIGURES

On the other hand let us examine the development of the American industry in this particular. Fortunately we have official figures, which show that in 1899, 2,240 American workmen produced slightly fewer than 2,000 cars. In 1904 the number of workmen had reached 12,000 and they built 18,000 cars, which is at the rate of a car and a half per man. In 1909 the industry was really getting started and the 75,000 workmen employed turned out 120,000 cars, a slight increase in individual efficiency. But in 1913 the manufacturers of motor cars had really begun to reach out toward their fundamental ideal and they produced 450,000 cars, employing in the task 150,000 workmen, or at the rate of three cars per man.

In 1917, the last year of uninterrupted production before we were drawn into the vortex of war, our automobile industry turned out a total of nearly 1,900,000 cars, the number of workmen required for the task being 280,000. This works out at approximately seven cars per workmen.

EFFECT OF WAR

It will be extremely interesting a little later on to see just what effect the war is going to have on this phase of the various automobile industries. There is no question that France and Britain are going to break away from their conservative production policy of former years—to an extent. The war taught them much in regard to speeding up production and the use of labor-saving tools. One English company has already announced a production of 20,000 cars per annum, half the total output of the industry before the war. The French makers have also increased their production facilities enormously. On the other hand, our manufacturers have also learned valuable lessons in speeding up the processes of manufacture and the question really comes down to one of whether their relative gain has been greater than the increase in the United States.

A Federal Motor Lorry Halves the Time and Doubles the Work

A Federal Motor Lorry puts your haulage on a modern basis. It saves time, driver—expense and money and makes deliveries more certain. The Federal is constructed of finest tested material and will last a lifetime.

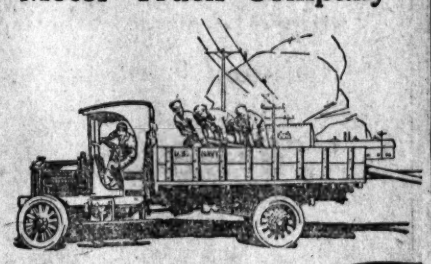
Write for Prices and territory open

Our free magazine "Traffic News" will tell you how all this is done. Write also for full prices and discounts.

Federal Motor Truck Company

Factory: Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Foreign Dept: 18 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.



FEDERAL

Travels 113 Miles In Sixty Minutes, Breaks All Records

Tommy Milton Wins at Sheepshead In Class C Non-Stock Duesenberg Racer

When Tommy Milton catapulted his rakish Class C non-stock Duesenburg racer of 300 cubic inches piston displacement across the finish line at Sheepshead Bay, it had traveled farther in one hour than any other car in the world, regardless of size.

Driving with consummate skill, the world-famous pilot made 113 miles in 60 minutes, shattering all records for non-stock cars in non-competitive time trials. The daring driver also hung up new marks for two and three hours, continuing his terrific speed when he found that he had bettered the hour record. At the end of two hours his car had traveled 222 miles and at the end of 180 minutes had completed 323 miles.

Previous to Milton's performance, the greatest number of miles ever covered in an hour was the mark of 110 set by Ralph De Palma in his 300 cubic inch Packard-Special at Sheepshead Bay on November 16, 1917. The Italian's record for two hours was 219 miles and for three hours 320 miles.

Milton's time trials were officially observed by representatives of the A. A. A. and application has been made for the new records.

Goodyear cord tires had their share in the achievement, enabling the fearless pilot to make a non-stop run. At the finish the pneumatics were in perfect condition and could have traveled twice the distance at the same punishing speed.

In the non-competitive trials for Class C non-stock cars of 183 inches displacement, Jimmie Murphy in his Duesenberg reeled off 98 miles in the first hour, 182 in the second and 276 at the end of the third. The marks set by Murphy are all the more remarkable when it is considered that this Duesenberg has but slightly greater piston displacement than a Ford.

To complete the record-breaking performances, Dave Lewis hurled his Duesenburg of 450 inches displacement around the board oval with such terrific speed that at the end of an hour it had traveled 111 miles, Goodyear cords also shared in the successes of Murphy and Lewis.

There are no official records for non-stock cars of 183 inch piston displacement but Murphy and Lewis traveled more miles in these cars in 60 minutes than ever before regarded by racing machines of similar size.

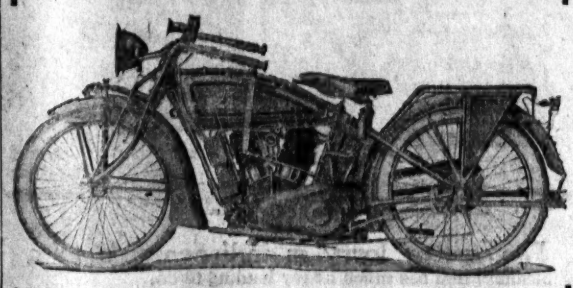
"THE MILITARY EXCELSIOR"

Model 19

The motorcyle that has

ALWAYS MADE GOOD

Now Made Better Than Ever



Motorcycles and side-cars just arrived

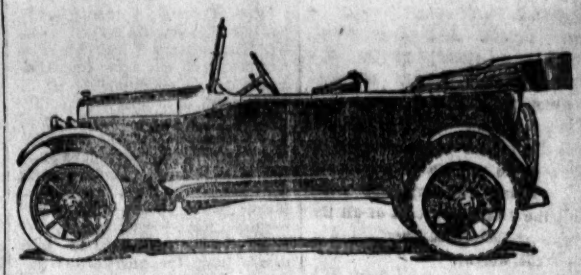
Arrange for Demonstration

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

Exclusive Distributors for China

SHANGHAI

MAXWELL CARS



MOTOR car users are particular in buying a car to know that back of its construction stands a great organization.

When thousands of miles separate the buyer and the maker, it is good to know that eight enormous Maxwell factories are busy turning out cars for a world-wide service.

This is one of the reasons why prospective buyers should choose the Maxwell.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.
OF DETROIT, MICH.

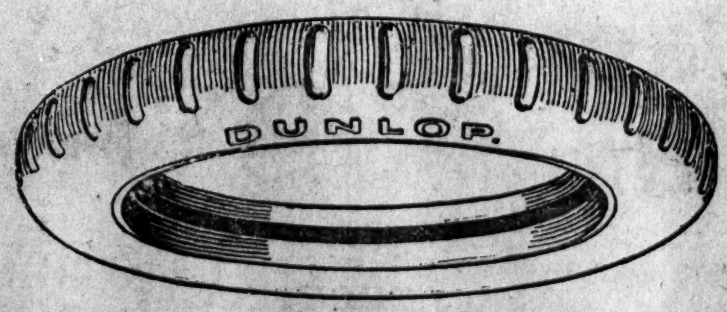
John D. Williams and Company
Export Distributors
2 Rector Street, New York

Cable Address: "Liandum—New York"

Maxwell

More miles per gallon
More miles on tyres

E. W. FRAZAR & CO., 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin.
THE SHANGHAI GARAGE Co., LTD., Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai
SILVA-NETTO & CO., Hongkong.



If he assures you,

in all sincerity, that he doesn't know the meaning of tyre worry—if he expresses impatience at the suggestion of such a subject being worthy of serious consideration—put him down at once as a man whose motoring has been done wholly upon tyres of Dunlop manufacture.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.

Phone: Central 2248 — 20 Kiukiang Road — Cables: "Pneumatic"

LIGHT WEIGHT FEATURE OF NEW OVERLAND FOUR

Other Economy Advantages Are Results Of Many Tests Under All Conditions

Before the Overland 4 was submitted to the verdict of the public it was subjected to preliminary trials covering more than 255,000 miles (402,300 km.) in widely varying climate and road conditions. In high and low altitudes, in rock and sand, in mud and snow and dust, the Overland 4 withstood every ordeal. And in so doing, this car established a new standard, not merely of road ability, but of economy.

The spring suspension contributes largely to economy by relieving the mechanism from road shocks and reducing tire wear. But the most important of all the economy factors of Overland 4 is its light weight.

Light weight assures both low petrol consumption and high tire mileage. These facts have been amasingly demonstrated in every test trip which the car has taken. It has been surprising to note how slight was the wear on tires after thousands of miles of travel.

In addition to light weight, other economy advantages of Overland 4 are the accessibility of its part, the simplicity of its lubricating and cooling systems, and the efficiency of its engine.

When adjustments or repairs are necessary, the design of Overland 4 makes its different units and parts so accesible as to permit all such work to be done at a minimum expenditure of money and time.

Yet the accessibility of Overland 4 is protected accessibility. The moving parts of the driving mechanism are not exposed but housed. For example, clutch, gearset, and universal point are all enclosed with the engine in one unit. This method of enclosure permits lubrication of these parts from a single oil supply with which no oil pump is required, and results in small oil consumption.

There is no oil pump or water pump. The oil is circulated by pressure automatically created. The water is circulated by the thermo-syphon system or natural cooling method.

The smooth-running engine is of such efficieniy that it provides ample power with the minimum consumption of petrol. Such petrol economy is also induced by the specially designed Tillotson carburetor with its efficiency at all speeds and its device for pre-heating the air at the intake.

Thus the spring suspension, the light weight, the accessibility, the libricating and cooling systems and the efficiency of the engine, all help to lessen the operating and upkeep costs of Overland 4. And of these, the factor which most of all makes it a car of notable economy, is light weight.

Foreign Countries Give Raw Material To Tire Industry

The long hand of commercial enterprise in American industry is reaching out to bring closer countries that the average person knows little about. Already the South American countries have been linked with America, while South Africa, China, the Straits Settlements, Japan and India are producing raw materials vitally essential to American industries.

To assure permanent and sufficient supplies of raw materials, American capital has reached into the heart of the Dark Continent and has penetrated the jungles to clear the ground for modern cultivation. What was impenetrable forest a few years ago is now accessible to railroad and automobile transportation--garden spots where Europeans may live as comfortably as in Maine or California.

A notable example of this commercial enterprise is the 30,000 acre rubber plantation of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Sumatra. To visualise the preparation of this commodity for the market and to show the company's pioneer work, Roswell Johnson, noted cameraman and director, has just returned to the United States after many months' stay, with 30,000 feet of film for educational purposes. Taken in the sunlight more brilliant than that of California, the pictures show vividly the results of American commercial enterprise on the other side of the globe. Every phase of tropic island life and the development of jungle into civilisation are interestingly pictured.

W. A. M. Vaughn, Goodyear representative, who five years ago went to Sumatra and produced rubber where before the creatures of the wild roamed unmolested by man, also accompanied the daring cameraman on the trip.

Sure Not To Have Cars Enough—Van Alstyne

Marmon Dealer Tells About The Success Exhibit Registered In Show Week

T. B. Van Alstyne, president of the Marmon Automobile Company, of New York, is prominent among those dealers who are confident there will be a shortage of cars before the middle of summer, if not before, and he is urging prospective buyers to place their orders early to get prompt deliveries.

"We received so many orders at the show, just concluded," said Mr. Van Alstyne, "and interest was so great we are convinced that there is no question of a shortage of cars long before the demand is satisfied. There seems to be several reasons for this, first, more buyers have developed due to the large numbers who have made profitable investments during and since the war; second, manufacturers have not been able to speed up production to take care of even the normal demand and third, people are buying more fine cars than ever before, etc.

"This was by far the largest show we ever have had. We sold more cars than in previous years and got the names of more persons who are interested in buying. Many smaller dealers are beginning to realise that money can be made by handling the high-priced cars and are making efforts to get agencies in the smaller towns. Unquestionably more Marmons will be sold in rural communities than ever before.

"Of course, we realise that the advanced engineering features of the new series Marmon, with its high efficiency motor, together with the unique display at a local hotel, had much to do with placing impetus behind our sales. The fact that our motor can be torn down and completely rebuilt ready for running in one hour four minutes had much to do with making it one of the favorites. I predict a wonderful year for all manufacturers and am confident the Marmon company will share this business."

ANGRY BULL ATTACKS FORD

Turns Flivver Over, But It Again Rambles Right Along

Just why a particular bull grazing on a side hill in Santa Ana canyon, California, recently should entertain so sincere a dislike for a black Ford touring car is a mystery. He may have had liver, or he may have disliked all automobiles or all Fords.

Anyway, when the Harris family of San Pedro drove their Ford around the base of that side hill, friend bull snorted, slapped his tail at a fly, missed it, saw red and for want of something better to do, decided to engage the Ford in combat. There was not much of a fight. After the bull had turned the Ford upside down in the road he was much better satisfied with himself and strolled into the shade of a nearby tree to view his handiwork.

Members of the Harris family had not been hurt seriously, so they mobilised forces, rolled the Ford over on to its wheels, cranked it—and continued their journey.

ARTLEY MAKES RECORDS

Ruts and sand are great enemies of motorcycle tires. For this reason a favorite test of tires is the road race over mountainous country where uneven surfaces test fabric to the utmost. Recently in a test Roy Artley in his motorcycle with James Urquhart as sidecar passenger, broke the Los Angeles to Bakerfield sealed-in-high gear record by 42 minutes. Four hundred and sixty-one miles —fifty over mountainous country —were covered in 9 hours and 25 minutes. Artley also established a new San Francisco-Fresno record, clipping 10 minutes off the former time of 10 hours and four minutes.

BEST CAR UNDER $3,000

"I have had two Buicks," writes Mr. Taft, of Union Hill, N. J. "The first one was a D-Six-45, which I ran 15,000 miles on about $20 in repair bills. I sold this car at $100 less than I paid for it and then bought an E-Six-49, which I still have. I have driven it about 10,000 miles, having the carbon removed and the valves ground. I made a remarkable record on a 145-mile trip through the mountains. Two of the original shoes are still on. I am absolutely satisfied and recommend it highly as the best car under $3,000."

BIGGER THAN LIBERTY SHAFT

The crankshaft of the new series Marmon 4 six-cylinder building demonstration in the lobby of the Commodore Hotel, New York is larger in diameter than the shaft of the twelve-cylinder Liberty aviation motor.

AUTO SUPPLIES
Complete Line in Stock
DONG CHONG BICYCLE CO
P.346 Nanking Rd. Phone C. 1518.

Motor Car Show Was Real Record Breaker

The attendance figure for the New York automobile show exceeded that of any preceding year. This is apparently true of the automobile shows in all the leading countries, as the reports from London and Paris also indicate record breaking crowds at the shows there.

Every show manager reports the outlook is for larger attendance and bigger displays than in any year preceding.

LIGHT WEIGHT FOR RACERS

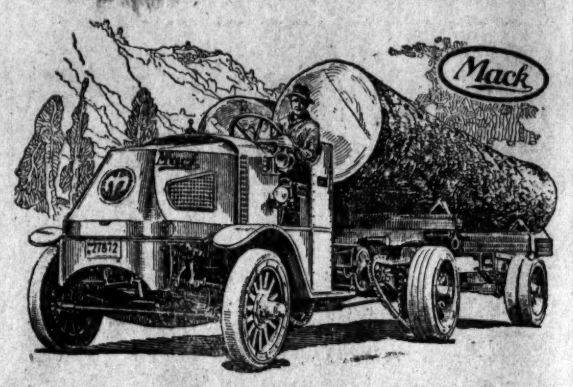
Indianapolis Makes Cars Conform To Grand Prix Rulings

Indianapolis, January 10.—Entry blanks for the seventh international 500 mile race on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, May 31, 1920, have been mailed to more than 200 possible contestants among automobile manufacturers and private racing enthusiasts in the United States and various countries of Europe, prominent among them France, England and Italy, all of whom are expected to send teams to compete.

The 1920 race will be the first to be held under the new Speedway rules limiting competition to cars of 183 cubic inches piston displacement. Modifications have been made lowering the weight limit for eligible cars from 1,700 to 1,650 pounds, and making right-hand drive optional instead of compulsory.

The weight reduction was put into effect in order to make the Indianapolis racing rules conform with those for the Grand Prix de France, scheduled for Le Mans next Fall, and the left-hand drive was admitted out of deference to American manufacturers who favored it for their cars.

Prize money will be as in former years, with a total of $50,000, divided among the first ten to finish, of which $20,000 goes to the winner.



5½ ton Mack logging equipment hauling 25,000 to 30,000 feet of lumber per day. One of the most difficult services ever demanded of a motor lorry—yet accomplished successfully by the Mack.

The motor lorry is indispensable to a business that has much heavy hauling to do.

Makes the haul in one-fifth of the time—cheaper than animal power, even where gasoline prices are high.

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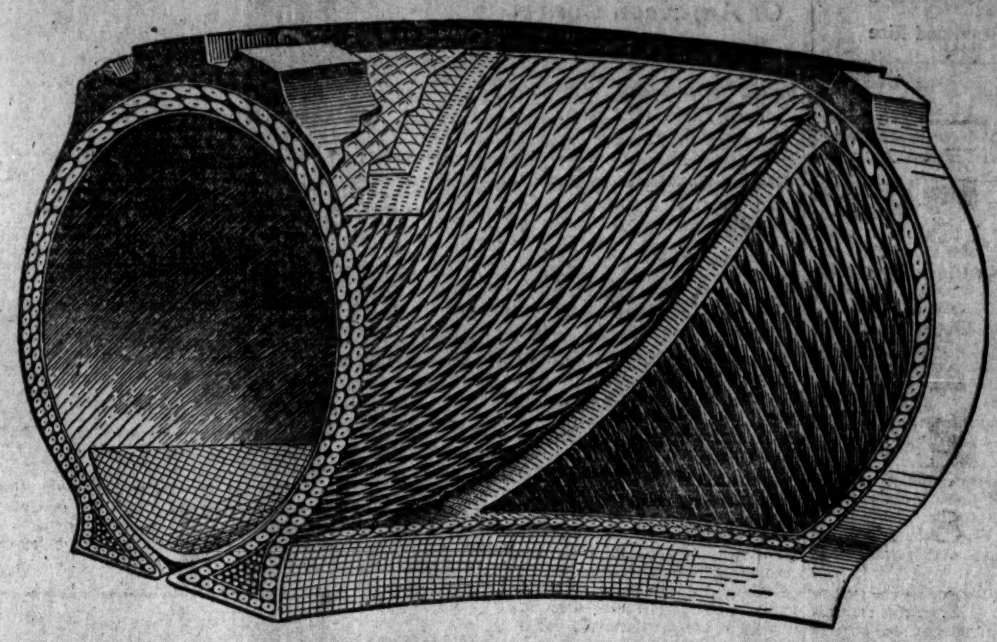

GOODRICH **SILVERTOWN**

CORD TIRES

Above is the thick, tough tread of a Silvertown Cord Tire stripped away, showing the *flexible, two-ply, rubber saturated, cable-cord body.*

"Silvertowns Make All Cars High-Grade"

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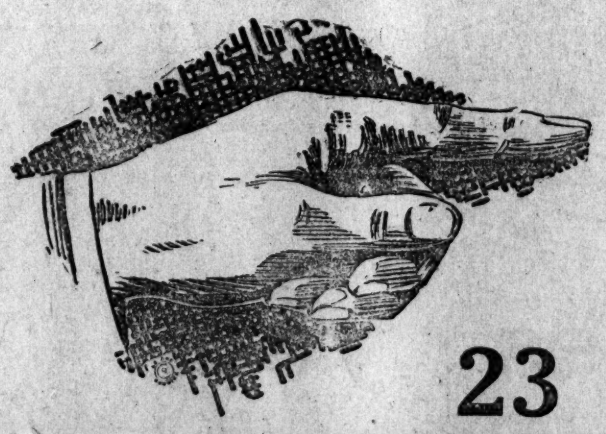

1316 Street Accidents
occurred in Shanghai in 1918

23 Killed—293 injured
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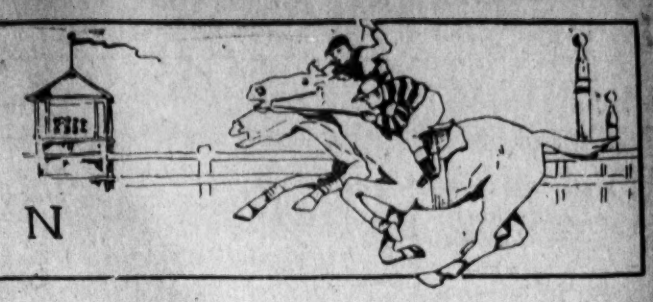
AGENTS, EXCESS INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

The China Press

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920

GIANTS TO LEAVE FOR SOUTH SOON

All Players Must Be In Uniform At San Antonio Not Later Than March 2

PITCHERS SATISFY McGRAW

Infield Alone Is Causing Worry —Rule Against Freak Delivery Increases Umpires' Work

New York, January 18.—Marching orders for the Giants were flashed from Havana yesterday by Manager McGraw, directing the New York players to have their grips all packed ready to start for San Antonio, Texas, on February 25. McGraw is in Cuba and yesterday cabled Secretary O'Brien to notify all the players and recruits to get ready for business.

Players spending the Winter in New York and New England will leave here on Feb. 25 and there will be a mobilisation of forces at St. Louis. The players residing in the Middle Western States will be at St. Louis on that date and will join the Eastern travelers. Players residing on the coast and in Texas will report directly to the training camp at San Antonio by March 1. All hands are directed to be ready to don uniforms and start to play ball not later than March 2.

Manager McGraw and his assistant, Christy Mathewson, will be the first at the camp, and Matty will immediately start to try out the new pitchers. McGraw's task this season will be to unearth an infielder from the number of youngsters who will be taken South. Pitchers like Fred Toney and Phil Douglas will get to work early because these two boxmen usually take on much weight during the Winter and it will require a lot of exercise to get them down to form.

McGraw expects little difficulty with his pitchers next Summer, but the infield is causing him some worry. He has Frank Frisch for one of the infield places. Frisch played great ball at second base last season, but if the Giants' manager decides to keep Larry Doyle another season the veteran may keep his place at second and Frisch will take Zimmerman's place at third base.

HARDER WORK FOR UMPIRES

The new rules which will probably be adopted in baseball next season prohibiting freak pitching are going to increase the troubles and tribulations of the umpires. If the spit ball, shine ball, and other tricks of the pitchers are barred, the umpire will have to be backed with some strong penalty in order to enforce the new code. Pitchers are not going to take kindly to rules which are going to make their work harder, and in the case of most pitchers if they can fool the umpires they will not hesitate to do it.

Many baseball players believe that the recognised code of sportsmanship does not apply to baseball, and players will resort to all sorts of tactics when they believe that they will not be found out. It is feared that this will be the way with the trick pitching. Foxy pitchers will continue to use it if they believe there is a chance of getting away with it. In order to enforce the rules against freak pitching, the rule makers will have to provide a penalty which will be stiff enough to handicap the violator.

It has been suggested that when a pitcher tosses a freak pitch to the batsman that the batter be given his base. This will make the umpire's job much more difficult and in a close game decisions of this kind will have a great bearing on the result. The new rules will furnish many more opportunities for players and managers to take issue with the indicator holders and will tend to delay games.

If the pitchers themselves would aid the umpires and follow out the letter of the new rules, the matter would be greatly simplified. But it will all be put up to the judgment of the umpire and is sure to cause trouble. Prompt and severe penalties would be the only solutions. It may be necessary to have one of the umpires stationed behind the pitcher's box throughout the game to watch the finger. As the field umpire has to move from base to base, he would not have much opportunity to watch the pitcher closely unless he was behind him.

FORCING IN A RUN

With men on the bases, a penalty which would give the batsman his base would necessarily move up all base runners and in the event of a run being forced in it may be imagined how some of the hysterical managers and players would receive the ruling.

Another solution which has been suggested is to have an official custodian of the balls who would keep them clean and furnish a new ball after every pitch. The trouble with this suggestion is that it will prolong the game. One of the bad features of the game last season was the frequent wrangling and the delays caused by players protesting against the balls and forcing the umpires to

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Brooke Smith, I see, has topped
the bill
At S.M.C. elections,
While Bain, the Scot, a seat will
fill
And Goh won Jap affections,
The Lambs and Edkin, Macintyre
And Benjamin did handsome;—
When Cox by ten
Beat Fessenden
You bet your life he Ran-Some

* * *

THE CHINA PRESS purveys the news
And still brings up poor father,
Its "Heads" please Gentiles, Turks
and Jews
The Japanese!—well rather.
But now upon the foremost page,
And just like Johnny Horner
You'll find when sails
The latest mails
Up in the right hand corner.

* * *

If Washington were here today
To celebrate his birthday,
He'd throw himself into the fray
And make of it a mirth-day
How would he deal with railway
strikes,
This famous world improver?
If Bryan sat
As Democrat—
Wood Woodrow House a Hoover?

* * *

The world may all be upside down
And run by Bolsheviki,
The poor man at the rich may
frown,
The Japs be very tricky,
But once a year John Chinaman
Will smile at all attackers,
With right good cheer
He hails New Year
With cymbals, drums and crackers.

* * *

Alexander Woolcott is the dramatic critic of The New York Times. When he looks at a show his eyes are open to both the good and bad. A little time ago he went to a revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "The Pirates of Penzance" and his remarks are of interest just now when our amateurs are busy rehearsing the same piece for presentation in the near future. He says: The "Hail Poetry" chant is so gorgeously sung that anything nearly so good occurring in a contemporary piece would be a nine days' wonder. Then they don't write patter songs any better than "How Beautifully Blue the Sky," and as for the Sergeant's song—"The Policeman's Lot is Not a Happy One"—it is none the worse because librettists have been struggling vainly in the forty years that have intervened since it was written to put forth a comedian's lyric half so good.

Woolcott has a little to say about Mr. Danforth, who took the part of the Police Sergeant. It did not make pleasant reading for the clever comedian, but he deserved the retort courteous in trying to put piffling topical verses to Gilbert's delightful rhymes. Mr. Danforth ought to be spanked. That comic fellow is, of course, the Sergeant, and a pretty good Sergeant, too, though not so good as Mr. De Wolf Hopper. But he is one of those wags who, venturing to improve on Gilbert, append clumsy and stupid verses to a matchless lyric in order that their dear public shall have more of them. The actor intrusted with the role of the Sergeant always chafes miserably because he does not so much as enter until the second and last act. He is sure the audience is restless with its yearning need of him, and once he gets on he invents devices to gratify their passion for him.

He writes new words to prolong "The Policeman's Lot." It is perhaps needless to say that it was not so when Gilbert was watching Rutland Barrington. The first sergeant (military joke), used to fret and fret because there were only two verses to this matchless song. He once even went so far as to suggest that Gilbert write him an encore. "Encore," said Gilbert testily, "why; my dear Mr. Barrington, 'encore' means 'sing it again.'" It still means that, Mr. Danforth.

* * *

Yesterday's paper brought the news that Sir Walter de Frece as the coalition candidate won the Ashton-under-Lyne seat from the Labor Party. "Wally" has only been recently knighted for his work during the war. He is the husband of one of the cleverest of our comediennes, Miss Vesta Tilly, now of course Lady de Frece. But she still appears in her dapper little dinner jacket, or her suit of khaki, in clever impersonations of mere man. When Vesta Tilly brings out a new song it is hummed all over London within a week. She has an ear for a good tune.

She accepted a contract to go to America some years ago, and she was to get a pound for every minute she remained upon the stage. Her husband, Walter, the new M.P., held the watch. It proved as financially successful as it did artistically. American audiences liked her. I wonder to what extent she is responsible for her hubby's success. You can bet dollars galore that she was always on hand when her charming personality was wanted to win a Laborite. Little Laurie de Frece, who has been playing for so many hundred nights at Daly's in "The Maid of the Mountains" is the younger brother of Sir Walter.

* * *

The Paper Hunt Races are to be held on March 6, which is the same day the Skottowe Cup final is sceduled to take place. There is to be plenty of racing at Kiangwan this week end but no golf. The weather at last looks as if it will be possible to sally forth without goloshes, umbrellas and waterproofs, so both the geegees and the Race Course golf competition ought to draw plenty of enthusiasts.

* * *

Local movie fans have recently been witnessing upon the screen the acting of one of England's most polished actors, Aubrey Smith. An impression has got about that he is accompanying Miss Marie Tempest on her tour through the Orient. Miss Tempest's leading man is Mr. Graham Browne who has been associated with her since 1906. The couple are due here in April.

Mr. Aubrey Smith has been acting for nearly thirty years. In his younger days he won his cricket Blue at Cambridge, and after leaving the University captained the Sussex team. He also captained the M.C.C. teams that visited South Africa and Australia in the early 'Nineties.

A few months ago I had the pleasure of seeing him at the Criterion in "Caesar's Wife" and he looked as spry and as young as he did twenty years ago. He still turns out to a quiet game of cricket, but golf is more in his line just now.

At The Theaters

"The Struggle Everlasting" is the title of a remarkable picture that features the week-end program at the Apollo Theater. It is a modern day drama in six parts in which Florence Reed appears as star. Included in the program is a new Lonesome Luke comedy of high merit called "He Leads other Fellows." "The Struggle Everlasting" will be shown tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday.

Special matinee bills for today, tomorrow and Sunday have been announced by the Apollo. Today's matinee at 4 o'clock will have as it principal feature Gladys Hulette in "Pots and Pans Peggie." A story of the Northland will be presented at tomorrow's matinee beginning at 3 o'clock. This is "The Code of the Yukon" in six parts. At the matinee Sunday afternoon the opening episodes of a new serial "Bound and Gagged" will be shown. These are: Episode 1, "The Wager" and Episode Two, "Overboard."

What has been called Charlie Chaplin's greatest picture is offered as a part of today's bill at the Isis Theater. This is "A Dog's Life," a farcical melange in the comedian's best style in three parts. The feature offering of the Isis bill today is the picture "Protea IV."

A pretentious film offering in ten parts that comes widely heralded as one of the great American moving picture sensations is to be shown today at the Olympic theater. This is "The Honor System." It is said to be remarkable for realistic stage settings.

At the Town Cinema the usual high class bill of Japanese drama and comedy will be shown over the week-end.

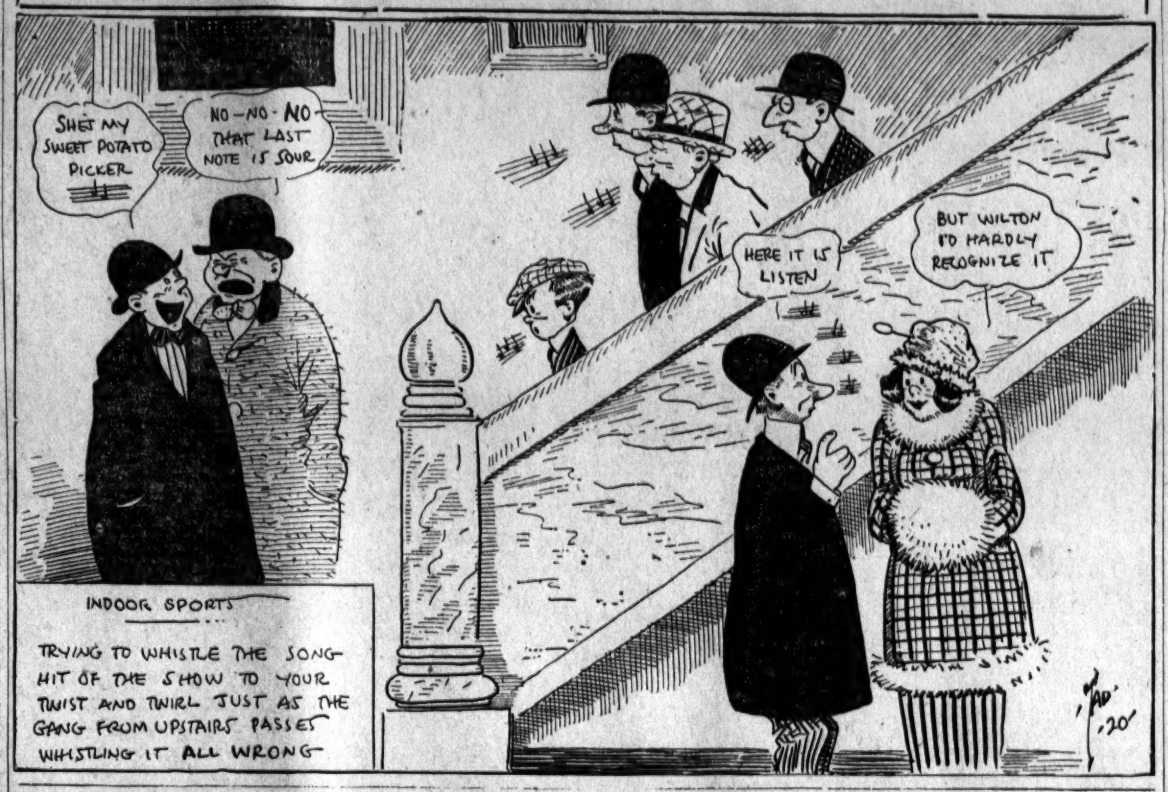
Julian Eltinge's company of vaudeville artists with the noted Julian Eltinge jazz orchestra will conclude its two weeks' engagement at the Lyceum Theater this week.

Billiards

In view of all offices being closed for Chinese New Year on Friday and Saturday, the entry list to the Amateur Billiards Association open handicap will be closed on Tuesday, instead of Saturday.

Entries, with fee of $3.00 should be sent to R. Phillips, care of Messrs. Gande, Price & Co., 48 Kiangse Road.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


SHET MY SWEET POTATO PICKER
NO-NO-NO- THAT LAST NOTE IS SOUR
HERE IT IS LISTEN
BUT WILTON I'D HARDLY RECOGNIZE IT
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO WHISTLE THE SONG HIT OF THE SHOW TO YOUR TWIST AND TWIRL JUST AS THE GANG FROM UPSTAIRS PASSES WHISTLING IT ALL WRONG
TAD '20

CHAMPIONSHIP BOUT NOT SLATED FOR U.S.

Dempsey - Carpentier Scrap Will Probably Be Staged In Europe

New York, January 12.—It appears more and more certain, with each passing day, that the world's heavyweight championship battle between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier will have to be staged in Europe, if anywhere.

Jack Kearns, the valuable manager of Dempsey, admitted as much in California. He even went so far as to insinuate that all the Tia Juana talk was press agent boosting for an altogether different sporting enterprise. Kearns said London or Paris would probably land the bout.

Charles B. Cochran, the English theatrical promoter, who claims to hold an ironclad contract with Carpentier, had further documentary evidence to back this contention. He had showed a cable from Victor Breyer, one of his European agents, in which Deschamps, the manager of Carpentier, sent assurances that he intended to abide by contract entirely at Cochran's disposition and that moreover he (Deschamps) had received no serious offer from any other promoter to date. From this it would appear that most of the alleged money-mad talk of American promoters may have been simply airly persiflage.

In a signed statement yesterday Cochran has declared it was not at all likely that the fight would be staged in New Jersey.

"It is true," he stated, "that I have been approached by an American promoter to join him in bringing the bout off on Labor Day in that state. While giving it consideration, I do not believe that it will draw nearly as much money in New Jersey, where the bout must be limited to eight rounds, as in London, where the men can box twenty rounds.

"I should be prepared to give Dempsey more to box in England twenty rounds than eight rounds in New Jersey."

Los Angeles, Jan. 12.—Jack Kearns, manager for Jack Dempsey, sees little chance for holding the Dempsey-Carpentier fight at Tia Juana, Mexico. He believes it must go abroad.

"I can't see a chance in the world of holding the fight at Tia Juana," said Kearns tonight. "Until I went to San Diego last week I thought there was a possibility of holding the bout there, but after going over the ground personally I came to the conclusion that Lower California is not the proper site.

"Jim Coffroth told me that he had never stated definitely that he planned to stage the fight at Tia Juana. His chief aim is to be the promoter, whether in Mexico, the United States, England or France. It seems to me that all this Tia Juana talk has been to boost another enterprise promoted by Coffroth and operating there.

"As far as I can see now there doesn't appear to be much chance of holding the fight in the United States at all. Judging from the present outlook, London or Paris will land it. In the meantime neither Dempsey nor myself is worrying."

'TWO AND THREE'

'Putting The Next One Over' With 'Bugs' Baer

BACKROOM OLYMPICS

BACKROOM sports are evaporating like the little hair in the Herpicide ad. On January 16 they went deader than fish in a delicatessen aquarium.

With the corner service stations peddling nothing but kindergarten and nursery drinks, the saloonatics refuse to pay their annual dues in the Autopsy Club. No-half or no-per cent beer is all right for everything but drinking, and comes under the jurisdiction of the Weather Bureau instead of the Internal Revenue agents. Why buy that stuff when you can grab the same results by flatwheeling out into a rainstorm without an umbrella?

With no dues coming in, the rum garages just naturally fold up like Harry Lehr's opera hat. And the backroom folds up with the rest of the davenport. Backroom sports also get the Order of the Fresh Air. Soon there will be no place where a guy can hide from collectors except the tomb, which is a safe place but not so healthy. This is carrying hiding to an extreme.

We hate to see the old backroom Olympics get the work. But soda water straws show which way the wind blows. The pinochle marathoners, the shuffleboarders and the Hoyt athletes sang their swan chirp on the January 16. Jan is the first month of the year for some birds, but it's the last month for most of us.

HONEST TOMMY

Tosti's goodby-goodby-goodby must have been written in memory of old Honest Tommy, which was a great backroom sport. At the starter's pistol all the boys tossed their fingers on the table. Thumbs barred. Then the referee counted the lunch hooks and eliminated the contestants fairly, paying no attention to creed, color, marriage or any other form of previous servitude. The starter's pistol came in handy at the finish in assisting the loser to find his bankroll. We've always been suspicious of that Tosti song. They've been squawking goodby for years, but we've never lamped anybody go except the audience.

DROP DEAD

Another backroom sport. Five dice. The deuces and finifs are eliminated on each throw. Treys, fours, aces and sixes count in the total. The name is derived from the nature of the wish that the loser entertains in regard to the winners. Indian dice, poker dice and Fourth Ward dice also go the way of all flesh, raw or cooked.

PINOCHLE

Kultur is losing its grip on the Western Hemisphere. Pinochle is a form of bridge whist first played by the Pennsylvania Dutch, who were descendants of the original Hessians, who were original only in their methods of losing battles. It spread like the cooties in the A. E. F. and germs were carried all over the country by traveling salesmen out on parole. A cootie by itself ain't so bad, but, bo, when it gets married and has cootens—wow!

Ethiopian billiards, dotted influenza and other names for plain dice, is a great game that is deported along with the rest of the alcoholic soviet, shuffleboards becomes a lost art along with delirium tremens. They're cutting the shuffleboards up into ouija boards and selling 'em at a dollar a knothole. You squint through the knothole for a look into the future.

The old greasy deck of cards goes along with the rest of the plantation. Take 'em home and boil 'em down into the finest cooking fat. The bar towel will make great typewriter ribbons or carbon paper.

And that old cash register with the "tick" key worn to the bone but all the other keys practically new. Its voice is mute, like that harp that hangs on Tara's wall. Shall it be used to ring up groceries, furniture, and hardware? Shall the emperor wear the smock and wooden shoes of the peasant? Shall the race horse draw the plow? Aye, draw its tattered tick key down, long has it waved on high, and many an eye has danced to see that cash key ringing "buy." The harpies of the pop shall pluck the eagle of the "ski."

Don't turn that old Dayton man-o'-war into a freight boat. Don't compel the eagle to sing the canary's song. Scuttle the old craft. Bore a hole into the dollar compartment and let 'er sink to the depths of the ginger ale ocean with pennons flying and a band of backroom waiters bugling with sweet music of "Tips" over the tearjerking scene. Close the front door forever and tie the key to a rabbit, for the backroom has folded up like father's face after he lost his false teeth on the White Sox.

ENGLAND WEAKENED FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Is Unable To Present Strongest Array For Antwerp Classic

In the absence of a definite statement from the British Olympic Council on the subject of preparation for the Olympic games at Antwerp this year, an English writer has obtained the opinions of three distinct personalities on athletics generally and the Olympic games in particular. These three are Lieut. Colonel Arnold, N. S. Jackson, an English officer, and well-known athlete; Sergeant Linton Hewitt, a soldier, who, prior to the war, had done much for athletics in Australia, and Charles B. Cochran, the English promoter, who conducted the Joe Beckett-Georges Carpentier bout last month.

All three believe, he says, that the international Olympic committee made a great mistake in deciding to hold games this year, and that it will be impossible to reorganise the sport in sufficient measure to enable Great Britain to be adequately represented at Antwerp. In order to save the British prestige from the inqury it sustained at Stockholm it will be necessary to spare no effort in securing the best possible team and make a united attempt to improve the British athletic standing.

With this object in view he writes:

"All three agree that up to now the attempts at organising Olympic teams have been failure, and that to get the best of our goods on show at Antwerp next year we must strike out on fresh lines. Also there is a general idea that instead of leaving the organising side, and especially the financial end of it, in the hands of a scratch collection, we should call in the best brains of the nation, the best business men, to assist in devising a sound plan of campaign, one on which we can build, not merely for the 1920 games, but for the future.

"It is generally agreed that the very first thing needful to the organisation of an efficient Olympic team for Answerp is money, and plenty of it. As to the directions in which the money should be applied, and even how it should be raised, there are divergent opinions, but money must be found. I am very much of Mr. Cochran's opinion that money could be found by exploiting the public taste for sport itself."

The writer suggests a publicity campaign which would have the effect of interesting the great business men of the country in the preparations. He says that every one should do all that is consonant with their principles as sportsmen.

In conclusion, he says: "I believe in advertisement, and if the games can do nothing else they can give us that, as they have America, and it is just as well to have a good one."

At a recent meeting of the British Olympic Council, after consultation with the various governing bodies of sport in the United Kingdom, it was decided to ask the Belgian Olympic Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW YEAR CARD INCLUDES RACES

Forty-Three Events In Four Day I. R. C. Meet At Kiangwan Track

FOOTBALL GAMES, TOO

Second Leaguers Will Clash; No Paper Hunts; Harriers To Run

With a four-day race meeting starting at Kiangwan on Saturday, matches scheduled in the association football second league, and the Harriers' announcing a cross country run in the Kiangwan District, the New Year holidays will embrace varied attractions for the sport follower. The football games are to be played Saturday. The Harriers will run today. There will be no paper 'unts, either today or tomorrow, it is announced. A 'unt may be held on Monday.

The International Recreation Club race meeting at Kiangwan marks the beginning of the 1920 turf season. There will be racing Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and the following Saturday. Forty-three events will be run and the first saddling bell is to be rung at noon on each of the four days.

Two big events feature the first day's card of eleven races. The first of these is the Fourth Race. The Griffin Plate, for a purse of $2,000. The other is the Seventh Race for the Club Cup with a purse of $2,000 added. The Club Cup is a $20 sweep stake and is for China ponies that have never been entered in any race whatever, steeplechase included.

The Champion Sweepstakes is the ninth race of the third day's program.

The program:

FIRST DAY

1—The Eastern Plate, 1 mile.
2—The Kokasa Cup, 5 furlongs.
3—The Subscription Griffin Plate, ¾ mile.
4—The Griffin Plate, 1 mile.
5—The Empire Stakes, 1 mile.
6—The Grand Juvenile Plate, 1¼ miles.
7—The Club Cup, 1½ miles.
8—The Craven Stakes, 1¼ miles.
9—The New Nursery Plate, ¾ mile.
10—The Yangtsze Stakes, 1½ miles.
11—The Victoria Stakes, 1½ miles.

SECOND DAY

1—The Corinthian Plate, 1¼ miles.
2—The Subscription Griffins Stakes 1¼ miles.
3—The Zero Cup, 1 mile.
4—The Greenmount Nursery Plate, 1 mile.
5—The Derby Stakes, 1½ miles.
6—The Great Scurry Stakes, 7 furlongs.
7—The Kirtling Plate, 9 furlongs.
8—The Coventry Stakes, 1¼ miles.
9—The Workingham Stakes, 7 furlongs.
10—The Red Rose Stakes, 1 mile.
11—The Kiangwan Stakes, 1½ miles.

THIRD DAY

1—The Novices Cup, 1½ miles.
2—The Spring Cup, 1¼ miles.
3—The New Year Stakes, 1 mile
4—The Pari-Mutuel Stakes, 1½ miles.
5—The Ladies Purse, 1¼ miles.
6—The Great Northern Plate, 1 mile.
7—The Farewell Cup, 1¼ miles.
8—The New Century Plate, ¾ mile.
9—The Champion Sweepstakes, 1¼ miles.
10—The Nil Desperandum Cup, 9 furlongs.
11—The Grand Stand Stakes, 1¼ miles.

FOURTH DAY

1—The Griffin Steeplechase Cup, About 2 miles.
2—The Holiday Plate, 1 mile.
3—The Sub-Griffins Handicap, 1 mile.
4—The Off Chance Cup, 7 furlongs.
5—The Nursery Handicap, 1¼ miles.
6—The I. R. C. Steeplechase Cup, 2½ miles.
7—The Moderate Plate, 9 furlongs.
8—The Welcome Plate, ¾ mile.
9—The New Year Handicap, 1¼ miles.
10—The Mafoos Race, 1½ miles.

TWO FOOTBALL GAMES SCHEDUED SATURDAY

Two association football games are scheduled for the second league on Saturday. The Recs and Rangers are billed to clash at the Widow's Monument Ground at 2:45 o'clock and the Customs and Jewish Recreation Club elevens are to play at Hongkew at 2:30.

The lineups:

Rangers—N. Jacobs, Brown and L. Day, Johnson, G. Day and Wilson, Evans, Fardel, E. Nash, H. Nash (Capt.) and J. Henry.

Reserves—Ford, Ratcliff and Taylor.

Linesman—A. Jacob.

Referee—Mr. C. R. S. Cooper.

Recs—Canda, Brocket and Ollerdessen, Morcher, Norris (Capt.) P. Madar, Emamoodan, Dr. Draitseldt, Sofoulis, Gifford and Maitland.

Reserves—Marshall, Ferguson, Wade and Verboeket.

Customs—Steventon, Davis and R. Close, Nash, Barnes and Heron, Mellows, Curry, Stacey, Ogden and Russell.

Res—Coxall and Clough.

Referee—G. B. Stormes.

HARRIERS RUN TODAY

A five mile training run will be conducted by the Harriers Club today. The run will start from the Hongkew Park at 10 o'clock.

NO 'UNTS

Owing to the wet state of the country there will be no paper hunts today and tomorow. The griffin hunt has been abandoned. There is a possibility that a hunt will be held on Monday, it is announced by the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

Five Brothers On Basketball Team

Among the hundreds of basketball teams playing in the state of Massachusetts this season is the Grayson quintet, composed of five brothers, each an all-around athlete. This aggregation hails from the town of Milford. The father of the boys manages the team and plans a series of games for them when they come home from college in March for their spring vacation.

George M. Grayson, the oldest of the brothers, plays right guard. He was formerly a star at Milford High in football, baseball and track. Emery Grayson, assistant coach of athletics at Massachusetts Agricultural College, plays center, and is an exceptionally fine player. He formerly starred in football, baseball and basketball at M. A. C.

Forrest Grayson, who is a student at M. A. C. and who captains the 'varsity five there, is left forward on the team. He also plays on the 'varsity football and baseball teams. Raymond Grayson, who is a freshman at M. A. C., takes care of left guard. He captained the freshman football team and is slated to make the 'varsity in both football and basketball next year.

Herbert Grayson, the youngest of the brothers, who is a sophomore in Milford High, plays the other forward on the team, and, like his brothers, is capable in other sports. When he finishes his high school course he will go to M. A. C.

Tad Jones Decides To Coach Football Eleven At Yale

Seattle, Washington, January 14.—T. A. D. Jones, former Yale football star and coach, today telegraphed Yale he would return as coach next season. Jones is general manager of a shipbuilding yard and intends to get a leave of absence and to begin coaching September 1, 1920.

Jones said he would serve without compensation. Once before, in 1916, Jones answered a call from Yale and went back to whip the eleven into shape.

England Weakened For Olympic Games

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee for the following modifications in their draft problem:

To limit the stadium events to a period of three weeks, from August 20 to September 10.

A considerable reduction in the number of entries allowed.

The addition of a 3,000-meter steeplechase, a 10-mile cross-country run, and a 20-mile road walk to the contests and the elimination of bomb throwing.

To add a 500-meter swim and a fancy diving contest to the swimming events.

To add miniature rifle shooting, revolver shooting and running deer shooting in that branch of sport.

To add 'ladies' doubles to the lawn tennis events.

In cycling, to fix the distance for the road race at 200 kilometers and the addition of 1,000 meters, 2,000 meters tandems and 4,000 meters pursuit race (teams) and 100 kilometers motor pacing.

Various technical arrangements and regulations for the conduct of different sports were also suggested on the initiative of the Amateur Boxing Association, National Rifle Association and the Lawn Tennis Association.

Weaver Harder Hitter Than Ruth---At Golf

A report comes from Los Angeles that "Babe" Ruth, the sensational home run hitter, and "Buck" Weaver recently indulged in a driving contest at golf.

"Every one expected that Ruth with his mighty swing would knock the ball into the middle of next week. He took an awful punch and drove the ball 340 yards—a very respectable showing. But along came 'Buck' Weaver with a crack that sent the ball 370 yards."

The story further relates that "Babe" "was not a bit happy when 'Buck' beat his drive."

Probably First Picture Of Carpentier And His Manager

Carpentier and his manager Descamps. INTERNATIONAL.

This photograph, made in London the day following Carpentier's sensational victory over the English champion Beckett, is the first to be published here showing the Frenchman and his manager together. The arrival in New York, of Charles B. Cochrane, British theatrical and fight promoter, brought out the fact that Carpentier has signed a contract with Cochrane. Hence, if Cochrane is successful in obtaining Dempsey's signature, the championship bout will be held in London.

Auction Bridge -:- By An Expert

If one will watch the opening leads of the average player it will be found that they may run the gamut from singletons to the strongest suits; from the partner's bid to the denied suit on the left; from anything to everything but trumps. They never lead trumps.

Turn around and watch those who are supposed to be finished players and you will not see an opening lead of the trump, right up to the declaring hand, more than once a month. They will tell you it is against all the principles of play to lead up to strength, and that you will probably kill an honor in your partner's hand.

As to killing the honor, if that is so badly protected that it can be killed by leading through it, it is gone in any case unless dummy has no possible winning card with which to get the lead. Your partner is not obliged to play an honor third hand unless he has the ace and can get two rounds of trumps at once, which is what you want.

As to leading up to strength, anything you open may be leading up to the declarer's strong suit if your partner has not shown you what to lead and you have no strong suit of your own.

There are two excellent reasons for leading trumps originally right up to the declaring hand. One is when you hold tenaces, or potential tenaces, in all the plainsuits. The other is when your partner holds a no trumper which has been overcalled with a suit bid and you have the lead.

It is extremely difficult to get some players to see the logic of this position. If your partner's original declaration is no trumps and you have any confidence in the soundness of his bids the best thing you can do is to turn his hand into a no trumper as quickly as possible by getting the trumps out of his way.

The chief danger is not in leading up to the strong trump hand, but in letting the weak trump hand get in a ruff or two before it leads up to the strong hand. The games that are lost, or rather not saved, by letting the declarer separate his trumps run into the millions in a year.

Here is a very insteresting and instructive example of the situation which came up at the Knickerbocker Club. Y's cards being held by a player who is considered about the best in the club:

H.—K J 7 4 2
C.—1 0 4
D.—K 8 5
S.—A Q 9 2

H.—6	Y	H.—10 9 8 3
C.—A 8	A B	C.—9 7 4 2
D.—A 9 7 4 2	Z	D.—6
S.—K J 8 6 3		S.—10 7 5 4

H.—A Q 5
C.—K Q J 6 5 3
D.—Q J 10 3
S.—

Z dealt and bid no trump, which A doubled and Y redoubled. B bid two hearts, probably because his cards are a trifle higher in that suit than in spades, but the spade is the correct call, as it is the higher ranking suit of two that are numerically equal.

Having the hearts stopped twice, Z went on with his no trumper, bidding two, but A, anxious to save the rubber, bid three spades, which Y doubled. When B passed Z allowed the double to stand instead of going on with the no trumper, probably expecting large penalties. It is an easy five odd at no trumps. Y's bidding is correct. He has assisted his partner in the first place and now he shows the opponent's suit stopped twice. It is Z's fault for not going on. Y knows nothing about that big club suit.

Knowing his partner must have the ace of hearts to go back to no trumps after B's take out Y led a small heart, hoping to get a trump lead through A. Unfortunately for this scheme Z had no trump to lead, so he led the king of clubs.

A put on the ace and immediately led two rounds of diamonds, dummy trumping the second and coming back with a heart, which A trumped. A third heart and a fourth diamond set up the fifth diamond for A, but Y shut out B's trump with the queen. Then he led the ace and another trump, but this did not prevent A from winning both trump tricks with jack and king and making the fifth diamond.

This gave him his contract, three by cards, and at double value this meant game and rubber. Some of the onlookers were inclined to blame Z for not showing his clubs instead of going ttwo no trumps; but he cannot go game in clubs. The bidding is all right up to the last, when Z lets the spade double stand.

The trouble is with the opening lead. If Y has any confidence in his partner's original no trumper and is sure he holds the ace of hearts, if he has nothing in spades, he must have some good clubs. Then why not turn the play into a no trumper by leading two rounds of trumps immediately, ace and then small, with the queen still guarded? On these leads Z would have echoed in clubs with five and trey.

Now A can give B two ruffs in diamonds by winning the second trump lead, playing ace and another diamond and geting in on the clubs. But now he is through, as he cannot get in again himself, as he cannot trump anything, still having that losing heart in his hand.

No matter what he does he must lose a trick in each of the four suits, whether dummy leads a club or a heart. This will put him down for 200 instead of giving him the rubber, the difference being just 554 points.

The singleton club opening would have been equally effective in saving the game, but would set the contract for only one trick, even if Y leads ace and another trump the moment he gets in, which he must do at the sixth trick.

A would win the club and lead two rounds of diamonds to give dummy the ruffs, but then he must lead a club or a heart and Z is in to lead the winning clubs, on the first of which Y sheds the king of diamonds. Y will overtrump A on the next club trick.

If Y leads ace and small trump at once A will win the second round, but he cannot kill Y's queen without pulling B's ten and he cannot establish the diamond without two more leads. If he leads a diamond Y will hardly risk passing it but will make sure of his queen, as he cannot tell whether the diamonds will clear or not on this trick. A might have the ace and queen.

Giants To Leave For South Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

hold up the games while they examined them.

It has also been suggested that the penalty for violating the new pitching rules should be a fine. This would heap more abuse on the head of the umpires than any other form of punishment. As they are not over-popular under the present rules, their lives would become unbearable.

No matter what penalty is placed on the freak pitching the life of the umpire is going to be harder during the coming season. Players and managers have always kicked and probably always will. The more rules which are enforced, the more kicking there will be.

One of the storm centers among the umpires in the past has been Bill Byron of the National League. He has gone in the plumbing business and says be will not go back to his umpiring job next season. Byron evidently thought over the difficulties which are going to arise if freak pitching is abolished and decided that the job would be too exciting, even for him.

BASEBALL BRIEFS

Babe Ruth's first home run as a professional was made when he went South just after Jack Dunn had signed him to play with the Baltimore club of the International League. The first big wallop which bounded off Babe's bat came in Fayetteville, S. C., where Ruth cracked the ball over the right-fielder's head into a neighboring cornfield. The year before this Jim Thorpe had played down that way and made the longest home run Fayetteville fans had ever witnessed. But Ruth's bang eclipsed the Indian's smash by many yards.

Out in Cleveland they play baseball on the ice. Dode Paskert, Ray Chapman and Pickles Dilhoefer are among the major leaguers who have taken up the sport on ice. Several games have been played and have created a lot of interest.

The Phillies are slated to start for their training camp in Birmingham, Ala., on March 7. They remain at the camp three weeks and then engage in a few games through the South, returning home two or three days before the season opens.

The success of Uhle, the Cleveland sand lot pitcher, has led Tris Speaker to look for more talent in the Cleveland semi-pro ranks. Kahoun, a Cleveland youngster, is to get a tryout for a place on the Indians' pitching staff this spring.

President Bill Veeck of the Chicago Cubs has arranged for a seven-game series for his team and the Frisco and Oakland clubs, to be played during the spring training campaign of the Cubs in California.

Roger Bresnahan is adding many new players to his Toledo Club and several of the old faces will be missing when the Mudhens take the field for the opening game of the American Association race.

Billy Kopf, shortstop of the Reds, is a member of an athletic family. One of his brothers is a diamond star at Lehigh and still another is a basket ball player at Dartmouth.

Tris Speaker is angling for a southpaw to round out the Cleveland pitching staff and is willing to hand over two right-handers if he can get the left-hander desired. Finding the left-hander is not so easy.

Tim Hendryx, formerly with the Yankees and batting leader in the American Association during the 1919 campaign, is slated for a return to the major league, according to advices from Louisville, where Hendryx played last season.

Larry Cheney, veteran boxman, may not be among those present when the Phillies assemble in the Spring. Cheney has been with the Cubs, Robins and Braves and is nearing the end of his major league career. Jack Adams is said to be dissatisfied and may also go to another club.

Texas League club owners have under consideration a plan to advance the price of baseball, making 75 cents the price for admission to the grandstand, and 40 cents the toll for bleacherites.

Infielder Jimmy Caveney of the San Francisco club is said to be included in the deal by which the Seals get title to the services of Catcher Sam Agnew and Pitcher Jordan, formerly with the Washington club.

The Cleveland pitchers and catchers will begin work early. They are slated to report to Manager Speaker at New Orleans on Feb. 27. The other players will report a week later.

St. Louis Boy Three-Cushion Billiard Champion

Bob Cannefax retains three cushion title. INTERNATIONAL.

Bob Cannefax, of St. Louis, Mo., three cushion billiard champion, retained his title by winning eight out of nine scheduled games in a tournament for the title. Cannefax holds his title for one year. With it he received a prize of $1,500 and an annuity of $2,400 in addition to a salary for an eighteen weeks tour. Cannefax is here shown in his last game with Keickhofer for title holder. Cannefax is in the foreground.

International Code For Boxing

New York, January 15.—American boxing enthusiasts are awaiting with interest the outcome of the meeting of the International Boxing Union, to be held in Paris on February 5. Unless there is an eleventh hour shift in sentiment the United States will not be represented formally, if at all. As a consequence it is doubtful if any of the amateur organisations of this country or the professional promoters will feel obligated to observe regulations or suggestions which may arise from such conference.

As composed at the present time the union consists of French, English, Swiss and Belgian boxing organisations or individuals who, under the initiative of the French, have been working upon an international association plan since 1910, when the French Boxing Federation attempted to convene an international conference to discuss the many crude angles of the glove game. Neither the English nor American authorities showed any enthusiasm.

In 1913 another meeting was held, and the following year the I. B. U. was officially organised, according to the French, with the following countries represented, either officially or informally: France (Federation Francaise de Boxe), England (National Sporting Club), United States (New York State Boxing Commission), Belgium (Federation Belge de Boxe), Switzerland (Federation Suisse de Boxe), Argentine Republic (Boxing Club of Buenos Ayres) and the Australian Boxing Federation.

During the war there was no further activity on the part of the International Boxing Union, but with the signing of the armistice the French proposed a revival of the organisation, with the result that the meeting in Paris next month was called to consider new rules, weight classifications and other details necessary to the readjustment and improvement of the ring sport. In the meantime, however, the American Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control had been formed in this country and a new code prepared to supersede the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

This code was sent abroad for submission and with suggestions to the English and French boxing authorities. It is the hope of those who spent weeks upon the revision of the rules that the new regulations will prove acceptable as the basis of a universal boxing code. There are so many radical differences among the English, French and American systems of awarding boxing decisions, however, that many are skeptical regarding the outcome.

A standardised set of boxing rules for international use is badly needed at this time, when boxing is experiencing a great revival in many parts of the world. An international association would also advance the sport, but it is the consensus of opinion among American authorities that the International Boxing Union governing laws will have to be radically changed before the United States organisations can accept membership.

Although six of the seven recognised world championships are held by American boxers, this country would have but one vote in such a union, and rules and regulations inimical to the best interests of boxing here might easily be passed over the protest of American delegates.

Future action on the invitation of the I. B. U. authorities for co-operation on the part of the United States will depend to a great extent upon the reception accorded the revised rules which were recently sent abroad. If they are accepted, in a general way, as the basis for international ring contests, the way will be paved for further participation of this country in international boxing reforms.

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Propose Novel Change In English Golf Contests

London, Jan. 10.—As regards what may be called the politics of British golf, the subject which is of most interest now is the method under which the next amateur championship shall be held. In the return to peace conditions golf took its full share in the sporting boom and reached a state of activity comparable to that where it was suspended on the outbreak of war. Indications are that next year it will develop into the biggest stage of its history and, with the enormous championship entry which is anticipated it is believed that the old conditions will no longer suffice.

The Royal St. George's Club Sandwich, has a proposal to solve the difficulty, and this, with possibly any others, will be considered at the meeting of the delegates which will be held in Edinburgh this month. The proposal is to institute a stroke competition to eliminate all except 16 of the entrants, and that those 16 shall then play off under match conditions, each match being over 36 holes.

There is authoritative opinion that this would put too great a strain on a competitor who passed right through to the final round and if a compromise could be adopted to the effect that the stroke-eliminating play should be introduced, but that the match-play rounds, except the final, should be over 18 holes, it would receive a large measure of support.

It is now stated that the Royal Cinque Ports course at Deal, will be the venue of the open championship next June. Deal is the latest course to be added to the championship rota but in the opinion of most of the leading professional players it provides an even better test of the game than does its neighbor, Royal St. George's at Sandwich, where, 15 years ago, W. J. Travis, the American golfer, was the first and only overseas winner of the British amateur championship.

The result of the latest contest in which the Oxford University team has been engaged emphasises the impression that the Dark Blues have some extraordinarily strong players, but whether the general level of form is good enough to conquer the Light Blues is not so easy to divine.

On November 29 Oxford met a very powerful contingent representing the home club at Sunningdale. The first four Oxonians came away victorious. R. H. Wethered, the Oxford Captain, who defeated A. V. Hambro, M.P., winner of the Parliamentary handicap of 1912, by 1 up, is now regarded as one of the finest golfers of the decade. C. J. H. Tolley, who defeated Lord Charles Hope, a former champion of France and winner of the services' tournament, by 2 up, is a player who has been making golfing history since the conclusion of the war. J. B. Beck, who defeated the English Internationalist, H. E. Taylor, by so big a margin as 6 and 4, had recently shown something of his quality by lowering the Frilford Heath amateur record to 74, and R. R. Burton indicated the class of his golf by defeating the Hon. Osmund Scott, runner-up in the 1905 amateur championship, by a hole.

Casey, Of Harvard, Decides To Leave College This Month

Cambridge, Mass., January 14.—Eddie Casey, Harvard half-back, who was given a place on the all-American football team for 1919, has announced that he would leave college in February, when he will be awarded a war degree. It had been thought previously that he might waive the service privilege and return next fall for another year, playing on the 1920 eleven.

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1 Putter
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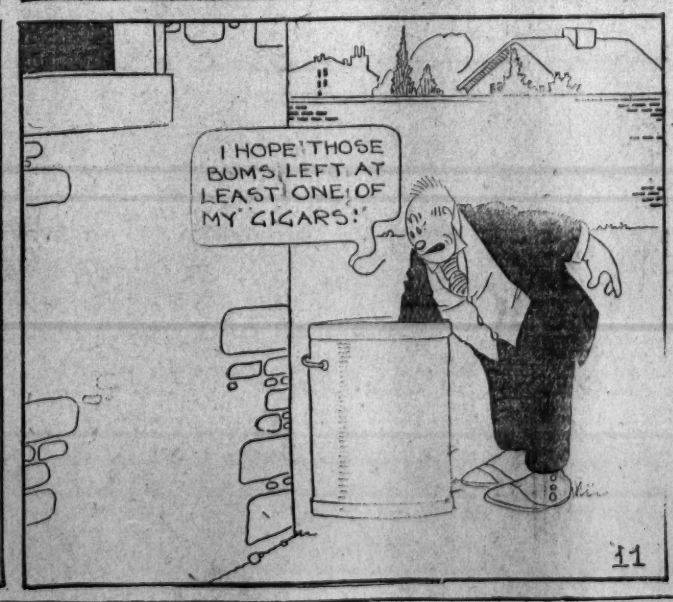
Comic Picture Section

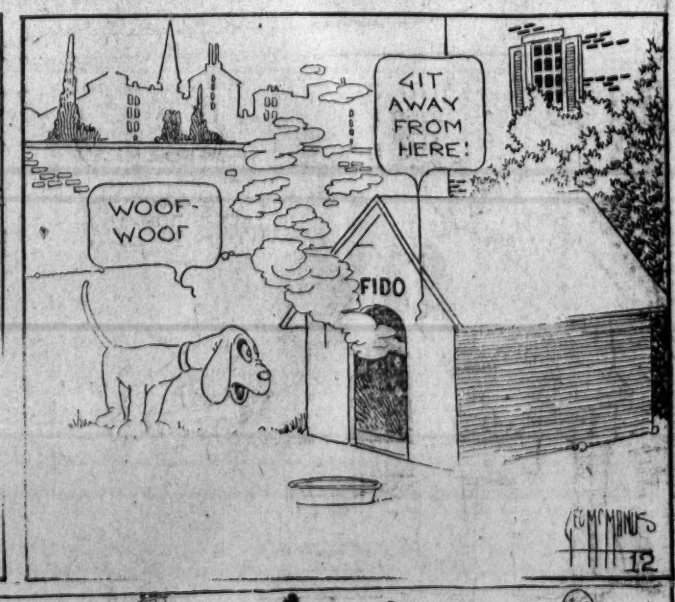
Friday, February 20th, 1920

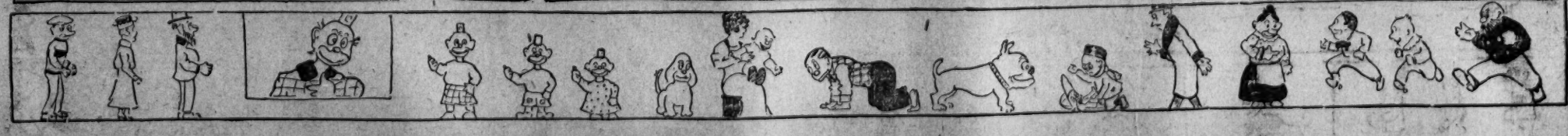
Bringing Up Father

HELLO BOYS-
SAY- WHY DIDN'T YOU GIT AROUND EARLIER? MONAHAN GAVE A SMOKER TO THE GANG!-
YOUR WIFE PHONED AN' WANTS YOU TO COME HOME RIGHT AWAY-
6

I HAVE SMOKED TWENTY A DAY FOR THE LAST THIRTY YEARS- IT'S MY COMPANION- I COULDN'T LIVE WITHOUT MY CIGAR-
REALLY?
THIS IS TOO MUCH-
10







Little Jimmy

1. "JIMMY RUN BACK TO THE GARAGE MAN IN THE LITTLE TOWN WE JUST LEFT AND TELL HIM TO COME AND PULL US OUT!"

2. "HI SON! WAIT A MINUTE!"

3. "I SEE YERE HEADED TO TOWN SO GO TO BUD SMITHS HARDWARE STORE AN' TELL HIM ALKALI JENKINS WANTS A STRONG FORTY FOOT ROPE AN' YOU BRING IT BACK TO ME HERE!"

4. "MISTER ALKALI JINKINS SAID TO TELL YOU HE WANTED A FORTY FOOTED ROPE AN' I WAS TO BRING IT TO HIM"

5. "JUANITA SHE'S WANT TO SKEEP DA ROPE BOT THEES EESN'T LONG ENOUGH!" "I GOTTA LONG ROPE!"

AND IN THE MEAN WHILE

6. "THIS IS FIERCE! THE KIDS BEEN GONE AN HOUR AND THE CARS SETTLING WORSE ALL THE TIME. WE'VE BOTH GOT TO GO AND FIND HIM!"

ALSO

7. "WHAR IN HECK IS THAT KID WITH TH' ROPE? HE'D ORTA BEEN BACK HERE AN HOUR AGO. WE OUGHT TO HAVE HAD THIS HAWSS THIEF STRUNG UP TO GLORY LONG 'FORE THIS!"

8. "I'M SORRY TO SPOIL TH' FUN BOYS BUT I'VE DONE FOUND TH' HORSE. TH' MEX' DIDN'T STEAL HIM AFTER ALL!"

9. "THERE'S THE ROPE THAT WUZ GOIN' TO HANG YOU, MEX'. IF HE'D A' BROUGHT IT STRAIGHT BACK YOU'D BE A CHILI-CON-CARNEY ANGEL NOW!" "AH-I AM GOIN' EMBRACE MY LEETLE DELIVERER!" "HLO PAPPA!"

10. "HAN' NOW I TRINK TOAST TO DEES NOBLE GRINGO BOY BY WHOSE PROCRASTINATE HE MAKE MY LIFE BACK FOR ME!" "AVE SOME MORE TOMALES EH?" ?-?-

11. "ONE-TWO THREE PULL!" "WOULD YOU MIND TELLIN' JUST HOW THIS ALL HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT?" "OUTSIDE OF SEEING THAT THE CAR IS OUT I'M GONE IN MY MIND!"

SWINNERTON